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VOL. VIII NO. 222 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to see exemption of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16712
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8988
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6560

Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
(B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
18th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Sept.	Pamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 am
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be learned with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Neill Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
† Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Yoshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.
Taisa Maru	Y. Kawashima	3138	7th Oct.	15th Oct.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Marnby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sagoa Maru	J. Shinozaki	23rd Sept.	27th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	23rd Sept.	30th Sept.
Cadiz Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each
" CASHMERE " Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
Tel. HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Ongre, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
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Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
25-27, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

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(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £750,000
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,465
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual Terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 52, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0[illegible],000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,18,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,61,19,231/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate. Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 5,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20 69,00,044
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: Received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 66,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
E. H. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.
Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITTAL 10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 97,407
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJIBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuman das Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
SAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN Co.
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NON-VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
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G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary
LIFFORD BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.
Rs.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 20,00,000
Reserve Fund 14,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 35,00,000
Annual income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
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Manager.

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The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
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Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,80,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
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S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sewjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
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JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
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Competent Chefs,
and Billiards
Charney Road, Bombay

S. C. DUTT & B. K. DUTT.

Estd.) INDIAN MECHANISTS. (1904

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AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, As. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

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BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi. etc etc. As 6 each,

Sold everywhere in India and also by,
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.. Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. B

Telegraphic Address:—
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OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades As. 4 each. Twinplex Stroppers Rs. 11 each. All post free. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hemorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and ivigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma. [illegible] every dose. Per bottle of

[illegible], M. A.
[illegible]ng Chemist,
[illegible]mtolla Street,
[illegible]treet Calcutta.

The God-Sent "AMRITDHARA" OR "Vital Drops" VERSUS ORDINARY QUACK Medicines

"Amritdhara"
is the wonderfull
Curer Healer and Soother of the day
OF ALL DISEASES AND PAINS.

"AMRITDHARA" is not an ordinary drug. It is the result of years of study and experience.

Invented by the well-known Physician Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan, Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of Lahore.

"AMRITDHARA" is the Infallible remedy; it cures nearly all diseases, internal or external

"AMRITDHARA" is the elixir of the Life. It gives hope for the hopeless sufferers.

"AMRITDHARA" is the best household medicine. It can be carried in your pocket and Saves you time, trouble, danger, anxiety and money.

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Over 24 thousand unsolicited testimonials.

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In One Word
Diseases Disappear, Pains Varnish Hope Revives, Life Comes Again.

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Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE"
Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—Amritdhara 1, LAHORE
Bombay Agent:—Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALLYMOHAMED DEVJI, 173, Khoja Mohalla Mandvi, BOMBAY.

We hold large Stock of

Electric Dynamos Motor Pumps, Fans, Insulated and Fexible Wires, Switches, Electroliers, Bracket Pendants, Standards Water Tight Fittings, Metal Filament, Half Watt Lamps of all Voltages and Candle Powers and ALL OTHER ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co., 1, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAND AND POWER PUMPS

LUBRICATING OILS AND OTHER ENGINEERING STORES.

Telephone: 1390. *Cable Address*: "ORACLE"

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2091. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

The India Provident Co., Ld.

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

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Large Stock
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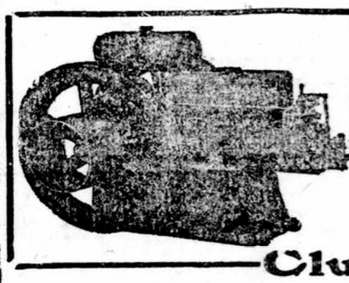

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Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills, etc
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SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY for All sorts of Piles
Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandshi,
Specialist in all sorts of sores and ulcers.
PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA,
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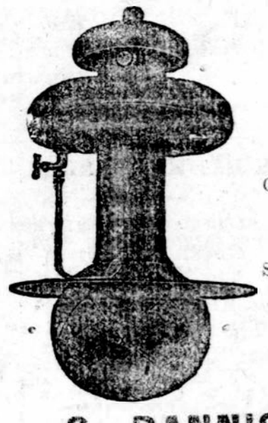

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Self-contained
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Sole Agents in India:
BARMA AND CEYLON.

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CENT PER CENT

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Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

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Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD.
MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Kashmiri-Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina; Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

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General [illegible] Merchants
LAHORE.

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CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Wines Stores Provision and General Merchants,
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Try Beaver Brand Dutch Light Lager Beer, the best on the Market.

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Best Quality Champagne.

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KANTA BUILDINGS
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Price List Free on Application

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To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,
Apply for our new Catalogue.

Engineer & Company,
PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

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ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

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MISCELLANEOUS

ENGINEER, Mechanical and Civil, wide experience, will shortly be open for engagement. E. B. STEWART, Box 52, Colombo. 4890

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER in an established Cotton Export, Import Firm. Please apply Box No. 1098, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4872

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and thos who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay 4622

WANTED—A MONOTYPE CASTOR and an OPERATOR. Good pay with future prospects. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—One UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER with Sanskrit second Language, for Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage A. V. School, Chinchpokli. Apply sharp to the SUPERINTENDENT. 4868

WANTED for infant Hindu Young healty NURSE or AYAH, Practical for Bombay and Up-Country for high class Hindu family good prospects. Apply Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4797

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER conversant with Bombay practice to take charge of extensive works in Bombay (Apply stating qualifications experience and terms to Box No. 1095, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4842

WANTED.—Smart ASSISTANT for a Restaurant. Thorough knowledge of English essential. (Knowing type-writting prefered) Free Board. Apply with testimonials, statin age Nationality and lowest salary expected to Box No. 1105, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4864

EUROPEAN FIRM want PIECE GOODS SALESMAN Good connections with Moolji Jaitha Market essential. State experience and salary expected to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4856

WANTED In Bombay, a GUJRATI HINDU GRADUATE as a COMPANION for two intelligent deaf and dumb Gujrati boys in a respectable Hindu family. Apply Box No. 1106, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4889

WANTED—An expert OPERATOR and OIL ENGINE DRIVER for a Cinema House to be started shortly at Rawal Pindi. Apply with tesimonials to Messrs. HARRY & CO., Raja Bazar, RAWAL PINDI. 4902

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE for Mandvi English School. Apply stating qualifications to J. P. SHUKLA. Esqr., Secretary, Mandvi Education Society, to his address at Surat, Haripura, Gurjar Shery. 4898

WANTED—A competent HEAD DAY BOOK CLERK for a First Class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4834

WANTED—A GRADUATE from the 1st October, 1920, strong in English and Mathamatics for the High School Classes. Preference will be given to one who can teach History also. Pay Rs. 80 with good prospects. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Anjuman High School, Nagpur. (C. P.). 4831

WANTED

WANTED—One HYDROECSTRACTOR MACHINE and a STEAM CHEST. Apply K. K. SHETH, Lakha Patel's Street, Ahmedabad. 4900

BOARD RESIDENCE WANTED—By European gentlemen Fort or vicinity preferred. Offers with particulars, please apply to Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4875

ONE Compound jet condensing TANDEM ROPE DRIVING ENGINE, 350 I. H. P. 125 lbs. steam pressure Good Condition. Apply personally to SHETH NAGINLAL MAGANLAL, Viramgam. 4896

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.—Desirous of being represented by an influential Indian firm having own offices in Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi should communicate giving their terms of business. First Class references, Business guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1107. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4893

WANTED to represent Indian and Foreign Companies by an up-country traveller, who has travelled already throughout Punjab, Rajputanta, U. P. Behar Bengal and C. P. in connection with Insurance business, Working as Insurance Secretary and Bank Manager since 13 years. Excellent Reference. Correspondence invited to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4902

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TAXI, Dodge Bros., Complete with meter, etc. Apply RAMRAO MORWALE, 357, Chirabazar, Bombay, 4859

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Model "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VIS-A-VIS by Laurie an Masuer and a chestnut Arab Horse 14-2 and 4½ years both in excellent condition Apply S. F. BILIMORIA, No. 8, Hughes Road. 4833

FOR SALE MOTOR CAR, just arrived from France. 13 H.P. SIZAIRE and NAUDIN, type D. 10-12 H.P. RENAULT. VINOT. PANHARD. Self starter electric light, 5 wheels, etc., for further particulars apply to: Box No. 1101 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4855

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24" strock 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2"; fly wheel 10 ft. diamature with second motion lying at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE. 13 ginns with all their parts lying at Akola. As for more particulars inquire with following addressy. RAMGOPAL DAUDAS RATHI, Khamgaon. 4891

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A very few godowns and rooms for office in the Great Western Building in Apollo Street only. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co. Rooms Nos. 1-2-3, on second floor. 4676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D.

NOTICE.

WANTED—UPPER SUBORDINATES on salaries ranging from O. S. Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 with Horse Allowance of O. S. Rs. 25 per mensem for survey operations. The appointments will be temporary and will, for the present, last for one year. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials should reached the undersigned on or before the 30th September 1920.

NOTE—O. S. Rs. 116 are approximately equal to B. G. Rs. 100.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH,
Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, G. B., H. E. H. The Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad-Deccan. 4901

AUCTION SALE NOTICE
OF
"THE DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", QUILON.

"DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", excellently situated at Quilon, with over 20,000 spindles, engine, boilers, and other machinery, buildings, stores, and site measuring nearly 15 acres, will be sold by the undersigned in Public Auction in the District Court premises, Tinnevelly. Auction commencing at 12 noon, on the 4th day of October, 1920, under the orders of the Tinnevelly District Court and subject to the confirmation of the District Judge, Tinnevelly. Upset price is 7,01,000 rupees, being first bid offered by Mr. Ranchoddlal Amratlal, Ahmedabad. Purchaser should deposit on conclusion of bid 25 per cent. of sale amount and balance in two weeks; otherwise he will forfeit deposit, and will be liable to losses, if any, on resale. Cheques on Banks will be accepted on verification. Intending bidders are invited to come and inspect the mill. Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR,
of the South Indian Mills Company, Limited,
Tinnevelly.
Tinnevelly Bridge,
3rd September, 1920. 4785

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32-D of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 32-B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in Ward G of the City of Bombay. The area included in the Scheme is bounded as follows:—On the North East by a passage, on the South East by the Drainage Channel, on the South West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1930 (part of) and 1931 and on the North West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1821, 1829 and 1830.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place, where the particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Estate Agent's No. 196, dated 9th August 1920) of the area comprised therein and the statement showing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.
Bombay, 27th August, 1920. 4530

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the work of construction of a surface drainage system for the town of Krandwa C. P. and should be submitted in sealed covers by the 1st October, 1920, to the Executive Engineer, Hoshangabad.

2. Earnest money to the amount of Rs. 500 in currency notes must accompany each tender failing which it will not be considered.

3. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,68,043 and the work is being financed by Government and Municipality by yearly grants of Rs. 40,000 a year for 1st six years and Rs. 30,000 in the seventh year which will be the limit of permissible expenditure in each year.

4. The tenders may be at estimated rates or at a percentage below or above estimated rates.

The final acceptance of the tender will rest with the Chief Engineer Building and Roads Branch C. P. P. W. D.

5. The plans and estimates and specifications of the work may be seen at the office of the Sub-Divisional officer water works Sub-Division Khandwa G. I. P. Railway Copies cannot be supplied.

G. A. PHEAR.
Executive Engineer,
Hoshangabad Division.
Dated Hoshangabad,
The 11th September, 20. 4835

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE above Company will soon begin life Insurance business. Applications for Agencies from energetic and influential parties wanted. For terms, apply to;

MANAGING AGENTS,
10, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay. 4888

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

A second EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company to confirm the special resolutions passed on 7 9 20.

By Order of the Directors,
BANDO & CO.,
Secretaries.
3, 4, 5 and 6, Hare Street, Calcutta,
Dated 10th September, 1920. 4897

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

CARS are available for Bandra Feast, Nasik Pilgrimmage and Poona Races from Bombay and back.

Cars are supplied on weekly and monthly contracts at reasonable rates and reduced rate to Share Holders.

For particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW & Co., Managing Ayents, The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited, 315, Hornby Road; Fort, Bombay; Tel. No. 4889, or Garage at Jstha Street, Lamington Road. 4886

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the purchase of the undermentioned valuable property.

The offers should be made in writing and sent to the undersigned at 56 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, who will also supply further particulars on application by any bona fide intending Purchaser.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Gamdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3474 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 666, Old Survey No. 634, and New Survey No. 7979 and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under Ward No. 2762, 2763, 2852, Street No. 31-1, Dammer Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the oart of Dwarkanath Maneckji, on or towards the West by the said Gamdevi Road, on or towards the North by the oart of Khooshal Jaganath Mc on or towards th South by the Dammer Gulli.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1920.
SURVEYOR & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
4764

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF REGINALD JOHN MC INTYRE ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the above named Reginald John Mc Intyre of No. 59, Hastings Street, in the County of Durham, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Highland Light Infantry, European, deceased, who was killed in Mesopotamia, on or about the 25th October, 1918, and Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 4th day of September, 1920, to Norman William Faith, Esquire, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Emily Mc Intyre (wife of John Mc Intyre) mother of the said deceased the aniversal legatee named in the said will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Buildings, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
4763

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF CAPTAIN ROY THORNHILL SWEET ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenomed deceased, Roy Thornhill Sweet, late of Poole in the County of Dorset, England, Captain in the 2/7th Gurkha Rifles, European, deceased, who died of disease on active service at Yosgad, in Asia Minor, on the 21st October, 1918 and Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed of whose estate, having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 4th September, 1920, to Norman William Faith, Esqr. one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kate Audain Sweet, widow, mother of the said deceased, and universal legatee named in the will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co. King's Buildings, Bombay, within one calendar month from date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the asse's to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the
Administrator.
4762

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that shares Nos. A 133 and B 1164 belonging to the estate of the late Dinshaw Hormusji Mody, deceased of "Prospect Lo Altamount Road, Bombay are LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Any person dealing with such shares will do so at his own risk and on his own responsibility.

Any person communicating to the undersigned any information which might lead to the recovery of these shares will be suitably rewarded.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1920.
MULLA AND MULLA.
Attorneys for Bai Shirinbai, Widow and executrix of the Will of the late Dinshaw Hormusji Mody, deceased. 4816

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai LAXMIBAI PURSHOTAMDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, partition, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon being a portion of the Oart called or known by the name of Moti Churney situate at Girgaum Pallow or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasureement 463 square yards or thereabouts and registered together with other lands by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 45 and 45, New Nos. 304 and 307 Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey Nos. 1/8812 and 4/8812 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2233 and 4042 and Street Nos. 2 and 12 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Devkaran Nanji, on or towards the South by Bhai Jivanji Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Maneckbai Dwarkadas Kalliandas and on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that the property of Manecklal Magonlal.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1920.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4849

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOTIRAM MOROSHWAR TALPADE, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the property described hereunder.

All persons having interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Sanadi Land or ground being a portion of a larger piece of land said to contain about 10,094 square yards, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the Government House on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the entire land being registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue along with under New No. 14477, New Survey No. 1-2/2468, together with the Bungalow and Chawls standing thereon assessed in the books of the Assessors of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2525, 2526(1), 2526(2) and 2526(3), Street Nos. 1219, 1220, 1220(a) and 1220(b) and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bhugwandas Shagla, on or towards the South by the temple property of the Vendor beyond which is the property of Haji Jakeria Haji Mahomed, on or towards the East by the property of Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar and on or towards the West by public Road and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the Tenants of the said Motiram Moreshwar Talpade.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4857

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKOREDAS JEKISONDAS DESAI, late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant, Shroff in the employ of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay..... Deceased.

RAMANLAL THAKOREDAS DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a student in the Grant Medical College Bombay, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eight day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of September, 1920.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 4894

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KABUBAI, widow of Thaker Karsondas Bhimji, of Cutch Sumari Rova Hindu Inhabitant, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

LOWJI RANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 28th day of August, 1920.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Petitioner's Attorney. 4887

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MOHANLAL AMRATLAL PAREKH a Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Batliboi and Co., late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant, ... Deceased.

ITCHALAL AMRATLAL PAREKH, a Clerk in the service of Messrs. Kharsedji Mancherji and Sons, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, residing at 19, Krishna Bag, Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) J. W. HOWARD.

The 7th day of September, 1920.
Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 4892

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of USMAN JAMAL, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Hosiery Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DADA HUSSIN TOFFIC, and ABDUL KARIM HAJI HUSSAIN, the Executors named in the Will of the deceased both of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundrd and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 29th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 4904

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co., will on FRIDAY, th 17th September 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Underwriters:—
C. & J., Bombay—5989—
1 case 3 doz. Lysol 16 oz. Bottles.
1 cas. 6 doz. Lysol 7 oz. bottles.
1 case. 12 doz. Lysol 3 oz. bottles.
By order of the concerned.
6 cases Men's Socks different sizes and in various colours.
6 cases Ladies' stockings different sizes and in various colours.
100 dozen Ladies silk and cotton stockings sizes 9 and 11.
1 case 30 pieces shirting 27-28 ins. by 30 yds. piece.
2 cases Black Coating.
1 S. H. Iron Safe.
Miscellaneou:—Wooden cradles, perambulator iron child's cots, new gramophones, billiard tables, etc.
By order of the Bank concerned.
1 Hhd. Natal Rum 61 4/10 gallons.
1 Qr. Cask Scotch Whisky 33 gallons.
1 Qr. Cask Cavalier Austration Malt Whisky O. P. 34 gallons.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
PRESENT
A Romance of Sweet Simplicity
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"SIMPLE SOULS"
A HAMPTON PATHE FEATURE
ALSO
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND
"Cracked Wedding Bells"
NEXT WEEK
MARY PICKFORD
in
"THE HOODLUM."

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
PRESENT
"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"
Distributed by the House of Pathe.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"MISS JACKIE OF THE NAVY"
"AROUND THE TOWN"
and
PATHE REVIEW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
The Warwick Comedy Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
By Horace Annesley Vachell.
Miss Joan Mayne as "Esther Yorke"
Miss Beatrix Wynn as "Lady Camber"
FRIDAY 17th AT 9-30
"UNCLE NED."
By Douglas Murray.
SATURDY 18th MATINEE AT 5
Oscar Wild's famous play
'A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE"
SATURDAY 18th AT 9-30
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"THE LAW DIVINE"
By H. V. Esmond.
Evening Prices of admission:
Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee Prices: Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
To-day & Friday at 6-30
Robert Brunton's production in 5 parts
"TWO GUN BETTY."
Laughs and poignant emotions mixed like the bitter-sweet of a southern mint-julep.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
"THE FINISHING MARY."
A Delightful Entertainment.:
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in side boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORE.

Sale on THURSDAY, 16th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Mazagon grain Depo the following goods—Locust crushed, bran, barley, ten scrap trade bags. Drums, etc. etc.

By the order of Store Officer of S. and T. (Embarkation).

CONDITION OF SA
Cash or deposit 50 per ce paid at the time of sale and goo moved within ten days ot amount will be forfeited.

BOMBAY AUCTIO
Bombay, 16th Septemb

AMUSEMENTS.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY
To-Day !
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
PRESENT
Their Wonder Serial

"Lightning Bryce"

(Opening 6 Chapters—6,000 feet.)

Featuring ANN LITTLE and JACK HOXIE the two internationally famous paramount Stars supported by a cast of celebrated Serial players.

Please know—JACK HOXIE is the Mightiest Man of the screen and the hero of a Hundred Flights.

The First Week Running !

(Opening 6 Chapters—6,000 feet)

Jack Hoxie and Ann Little, the two stars in "Lightning Bryce," the wonder serial now playing at the theatre are two stars that were born to their part, "Lightning Bryce" is a Western serial, and both Ann Little and Jack Hoxie are Westerners who have livedcheir lives on the plains and are thoroughly at home in the different Western scenes that are shown on the screen. Ann Little can ride a horse, shoot a gun, build a camp-fire and do all of the many stunts that are required of Western serial players, as well as any man, while Jack Hoxie is one of the most daring of stunt performers, He has few equals in pictures. These two stars are sure to increase their wonderful popularity by their splendid work in "Lightning Bryce."

THERE'S A SERIAL VOLCANIC !

JACK HOXIE has quite a reputation as a boxer. He is a marvel of strength and hes a wonderful physique, and is particularly clever with his hands.

DON'T MISS THE OPENING WEEK !

Programme includes a Choppy Comedy.

Owing to the Pubilc Holiday. To-day

There will be Five Shows: 3-80 (Prize Show) 5-30, (Prize Show) 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

GLOBE
CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

IMPERIAL
The Premire Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
To-Night
RU H ROLAND
The Serial Queen Supreme
IN THE
"Adventures of Ruth"
THIS WEEK
EPISODE 5 THE BANK ROBBERY
EPISODE 6 THE BORDER FURY
HONEST THIEF
An intense drama in 2 acts
PATHE GAZETTE !
Latest and
A Pollard Comic
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Sundays Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Bank Holiday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every discription.
We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at compelstive rates. Estimates Free.
50 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.
CLUBWALLA & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.
THE EXCELSIOR
EVERY EVENING at 9-30 P.M. MATINEE SUNDAY AT 5-30 P.M.
THE H. B. WARING COMPANY
In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
By A. A. Milne.
"MR. PIM PASSES BY"
The Play that has Broken all records
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY. SEPT. 19th at 5-30 p.m. sharp
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.

An Enthralling Drama of the Divorce Court
"A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
By E. C. Hemmerde, K. C., M.P.

PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present
TO-NIGHT
A PICTURE THAT HAS COST 30 LAKHS OF RUPEE
"MALE AND FEMALE"
A TWO--HOUR SHOW!

Part of the picture takes place in Lady Mary's luxurious London home. Then it switches to a tropical island—then to ancient Babylon. We can't describe the splendor of this production. It leaves one speechless.

Tremendous Rush Every Evening.
"MALE & FEMALE"
A FILM FOR THE GODS !
The Most Fascinating Society Drama ever offered to the Bombay Public.

A Bumper Family Gathering certain again this Evening !

Nature is a great leveller.
Remove the Artificial Barriers of your so-called SOCIETY—Let a Butler be a MAN—and let a Peeress be a WOMAN—and then watch what happens !
A romance that searches deep into human hearts. A picture poignant, powerful, tremendous in its scope, superb in its artistry—destined to rank as a thrilling climax to all the other great De Mille achievements.

Remember ! TO-DAY is a public Holiday Don't waste it ! !

Cecil B. De Mille's Great Production
A Paramount-Artcraft Picture
in 9 parts—10,000 feet.
"MALE AND FEMALE"
5 Shows To-Night : 3 p.m. (Prize Show)—5 p.m. (Prize Show)—7 p.m. 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. (S.T.)
Please Come early to avoid disappointment !
Owing to the very heavy cost of this great film the rates for this week only have been enhanced—Box Rs. 2-8, Sofa Re. 1-8, 1st Class Re. 1, Upper Row As. 12, 2nd Class As. 8, 3rd Class As. 3.
Owing to the exceptionally heavy cost of this film our free list is suspended this week.
At the most Popular Picture Mahal of Bombay.

The Rendezvous of CHARNI ROAD WEST-END CINEMA The Palatial Picture Mahal of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHO HASN'T HEARD OF
HOUDINI?

THE whole world knows Houdini, the "Handcuff King," the "Man of Many Escapes," the Master wizard of all time. Bnt it knows him only on the stage. Give him the great outdoors and the boundless resources of the motion-picture camera—and then what ? ? ?

In "The Grim Game," an absorbing mystery of a hundred thrills, you will gasp at the feats that made him famous. But more ! You will see Houdini in a fascinating new role—a romantic, dramatic figure, in a series of death-defying escapades that have never been equalled either in real life or on the screen.

Every feat authentic. Every scene a sensation. Come !

You will see this wonderful man in "THE GRIM GAME."

(6 Reels-boofeet.)

A Paramount-Artcraft Picture.

Starting Next SATURDAY
at the
WEST-END CINEMA
NEW CHURNI ROAD.

BY PUBLIC REQUEST
We are obliged to extend the period of the exhibition of the popular Production
Shri Krishna-Sudama.
OR
THE TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION
produced by
THE KOHINOOR FILM MFS. Co.
An unparalleled Success of rare merit.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Shows on Bank Holidays at 3-30 at
Cinema Majestic.
(GIRGAUM)
Positively Commencing Saturday 18th
OUR NEW Whirlwind Serial
THE GREAT GAMBLE
in 15 fastest episodes featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON THE KING OF THRILLS
and dainty Anna Luther
A RARE TREAT FOR YOU !

Kicking Vigorously as ever !
'ELMO the FEARLESS'
The Man who refuses to be daunted by any odds—who is a regiment in himself.
Come and watch this wonderful fighter, together with the agile and adorable.
LOUISE LORRAINE,
defying Single-handed, a regular horde of cut-throats in this Weeks.
TWO DAYS MORE TO SEE THE
FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the great epoch-making Universal serial that has been creating such a tremendous sensation these three Weeks past at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS,
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy
Owing to the Pubilc Holiday to-day, there will be five shows at 3-30 ; 5-30; 7; 8-45 ; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegeable drugs. I has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies primary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 48 pills. Rupees ten only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT. Kathiawar

WILLIAM'S
INFLUENZA MIXTURE.
A Radical and sure cure for Influenza, malaria Instermittent and Remittent fevers in 48 hours. Price Re. 1.
NO MORE RINGWORM
WILLIAM'S
Ring worm Ointment
A magic cure for Indian Tropical Washerman's or Dhoblies' itch, in 20 minutes, Price As. 8.
Our consulting Physician
Dr. A. Saldanha, L.R.C.P. & S. etc.
Attends from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m.
5 to 7 p. m.
WILLIAM & Co.
Pharmaceutical Chemists
Opp. J. J. Hospital,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

VILCASSIM BROS.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact everything required for Gentlemen's outfitting.
Inspection Invited,
Prices strictly moderate.

TO EARN MONEY AND BUSINESS.
Highly spoken by Magazines and Dailies.
TRY
(1) The Wealthy or the Keys of Industry. Rupee one.
(2) Hundred Ways to Make Money, Annas eight.
M. BHIMNATHWALA & CO.,
Bankdisery (P) Ahmedabad.

KATOL
The best insecticide Anas. 10 per Tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER Co.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 15th Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 15th Sept. 1918.	1919.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)			21·96	60·8
Fort (St. George's Hospital)			21·32	66·89
Esplanade (Gokuldas Hospital)			22·27	62·84
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)			26·44	71·20

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.801	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.1	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1	"
Dew Point	75.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.838	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	5.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8	"
minimum do.	78.3	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.,NW.	
Movement of Wind	149 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.84 Inches.	
Total fall during month	3.46	"
Do. do. year	40.09	"
Additional Hall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	15	m 11 42	38 8	15	m 6 37	16 5
		m 0 2	14 11		6 55a	15 5
Thu.	16	0 14a	14 7	16	m 7 13	13 5
					7 28a	11 1
Fri.	17	m 0 44	36 8	17	m 7 48	12 0
		0 52a	37 11		8 0a	12 1
Sat.	18	m 1 40	36 6	18	m 8 25	13 8
		1 58a	35 4		8 35a	17 7
Sun.	19	m 2 23	35 7	19	m 9 9	20 6
		2 6a	34 5		9 15a	18 1
Mon.	20	m 3 4	34 10	20	m 10 16	21 2
		3 14a	34 8		10 16a	18 2
Tues.	21	m 3 56a	33 2	21	m 0 4a	21 4
		4 58a	33 2		11 24	19 7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.81" of rain and a moderately clouded sky; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the east and north Punjab, but is above normal in the southwest Punjab. Day temperature is below normal in the north Punjab, but is in excess at Delhi; nigh temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Profinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Allahabad where the sky is overcast. The air is drier than usual in the west of the division. Day temperature is generally in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karachi and is clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana, but is in excess in lower Sind. Night temperature is in defect at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Deesa and Rajkot. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.53" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.97" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal except at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and locally in the north Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore, southeast Madras and the east Punjab. Day temperature is high in Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan and the south of the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall appears probable in the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th September 1920.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and the submontane regions of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa, Bihar and the Madras Deccan and local in Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the east and north Punjab, Mysore, Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in Bombay Report are:—Myitkyina three-quarters of an inch; Rangoon, Leshio, Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur, Dhubri two; Darjiling, Cuttack one and a half; Dinajpur, Darbhanga one; Gorakhpur a quarter; Benares Bahraich, Roorkee a half; Debra Dun one; Gulbarga one, Raichur one and a half; Gopalpur three-quarters.

COOPERATION IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Sept. 14.

It is understood that Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Senior Member of the Servants of India Society has been invited by the Government of Mysore to sit on the Committee of officials and non-officials which has just now been appointed to investigate into the conditions of the Co-operation movement in the Mysore State.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Sept. 14.

The Karachi freight market was quite easier in the week, but has firmed up during the last day or two. Bookings total about 10,000 tons all positions during September-January for Antwerp and Hull.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

CONTROL NOT NECESSARY.

BECAUSE IT STIMULATES BREEDING.

GOVT. REPLY IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The following is the last portion of the debate on Mr. Khaparde's resolution about the troubles of Government pressmen at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla:—

GRIEVANCES OF GOVT. PRESS MEN.

DISCUSSION OD MR. KHAPARDE'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Murray of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce opposed Mr. Knaparde's resolution. There might be differences of opinion as to the causes of the prolongation of the strike, but there was no sufficient justification for the appointment of a committee to investigate conditions especially after Sir Thomas Holland's explanation. The men struck work in spite of considerable improvements that had been effected in their wages as well as in piece rates, pensions, etc. He understood it was piece workers alone who struck work because they were not satisfied with the piece work system. The whole crux of the question was whether the Government of India should yield in this matter. In his long twenty years' experience of working of factories and companies he had never seen employers abolishing piece working wages system simply because many workers demanded it. It was only the piece rate system that encouraged workers to exert their energies to become more efficient and more skilled in their work. Efficiency and skill were two things in which Indian workers were lacking as compared with those of western workers. Mr. Murray did not therefore quite understand what object would be served by the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Though the English Industrial Courts Act of 1919 made provision for the appointment of Courts of Inquiry he was not in favour of one being appointed in India on this question as in his opinion such disputes should be settled between the employers and the employees. There were very few Indians in India with sufficient knowledge of industrial conditions and even assuming that a committee were formed what guarantee he asked was there that its results would be acceptable to each of the workers. In other countries, workers were highly organised and they had their Trade Unions whose decisions and views were as it were binding on them. But here in India there was no organised institution which would compel workers to abide by its decisions.

Sirdar Sundar Singh Majithia said both the sides of the question had been most lucidly presented by Mr. Khaparde and the Government member. In spite of Sir Thomas Holland's figures which looked convincing and gave a brighter look to the entire question, the speaker felt that Mr. Khaparde's demand for the appointment of a committee was not at all unreasonable.

MR. BANERJEA VOTES FOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. Banerjea urged for the appointment of a committee because there were such questions as holidays, sick leave, etc. Although it was obvious from the lucid statement of Sir Thomas Holland that remuneration under the new scheme had decidedly been increased and that for less work they got more pay, it would be in the interests of the Government itself to appoint a committee, for considering the differences in the standpoints of the Government and the employees. That was not an unreasonable demand and if it was accepted it would satisfy workers as well as the Government.

MR. KHAPARDE'S REPLY.

Mr. Khaparde in a very humorous speech replied to the arguments of Sir Thomas Holland and asked if really the workers' complaints had been very sympathetically approached and everything had been done to satisfy their grievances. Then why should these people who had served the Government for so many years now stand out of work unconvinced? Certainly human nature had not so much changed nor had these people become so perverse so soon. Sir Thomas Holland might ascribe it to irresponsible politicians, but he (Mr. Khaparde) had yet to make his acquaintance with them. (Laughter.) In questions affecting pay and comfort and in fact what touched their stomach, the people would look more to things and reasons inside the question than to arguments. It was very undesirable that Sir Thomas Holland had stated that so long as he was in charge of the Department he would not abolish piece system. Nothing would be lost by the appointment of a committee which in the speaker's opinion would attempt to remove what the Viceroy called in his opening speech as "Imperfect understanding" of the whole situation. If even one-tenth of what Mr. Khaparde had heard came to be true as a result of the Committee's enquiry there would be much overhauling of the present system.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

At question time in to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar asked:—Has the attention of Government been drawn to the two cables of Reuter, dated London August 5th, reporting the reply given by the Secretary of State to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. A. M. Samuel, regarding the export of rice from India to Europe? (b) If so, are Government in a position to lay, on the table, a copy of the official report and the statement of the Government of India referred to by the Secretary of State in his reply? (c) What is the exact nature of India's present commitments to the other countries in regard to food-grains and the understanding with the Royal Commission on wheat supplies in that behalf? (d) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the report that a Japanese firm has recently acquired a large interest in the rice trade of Burma, and has been acquiring a large stock of rice? (e) If so, is there any truth in the report? (f) In what manner has the steamer freight for carrying rice from Burma to the different parts in India varied since 1914?

Mr. Sarma replied:—Government have seen the cables referred to. Copies of Mr. A. M. Samuel's question and of the Secretary of State's reply thereto, which contains the Government of India's statement on the subject, are laid on the table. Statements are also laid on the table showing the allotments of Burma rice and Indian wheat and other minor food-grains, sanctioned for export to foreign countries during the year 1920. The exportable surplus of Burma rice is being dealt with in the manner explained in the press communique of the 24th December 1919, a copy of which is laid on the table. Allotments of Burma rice, after providing for the estimated and stated demands of India, are being made to foreign countries according to their requirements. There is no understanding with the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies in regard to any exports, either from India or Burma. Government have seen the report in the press that a Japanese firm has bought a mill at Dawbong at a price of Rs. 9 lakhs, and has purchased paddy equivalent in amount to 4,000 tons of cargo rice. Government have not the material from which the required information can be obtained, but a statement is laid on the table showing the pre-war rates and rates in force since the institution of the Burma rice control.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma replying to Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question, regarding the exportation of bovine cattle from India said:—The question received the attention of the Government of India in 1907 and 1908, when the view was taken that a foreign demand for cattle of good quality would probably tend to encourage the sustained efforts on the part of India caused the Board of Agriculture to consider, at its meeting in 1916, the policy which should be adopted in regard to the export of cattle to foreign countries. A committee was appointed by the Board to examine the question and arrived at the conclusion that the most suitable action to meet the situation would be not to restrict the export of cattle that are in demand abroad, but to maintain pure herds of such cattle in the middle of the breeding tracts, and to assist such breeders in every suitable way, to extend and improve their present operations. The Board of Agriculture accepted the report and recommended that as the export of cattle stimulates breeding, it should not be discouraged. The Government of India informed local Governments that they were inclined to accept this recommendation, but added that, at the same time, the possibility of the depletion of the best breeds was a matter that deserved attention. In cases where the particular Indian breeds were in demand abroad, they were asked to consider how far the depletion of indigenous breeds could and should be checked by the maintenance, by Government, of pure herds as suggested by the Committee of the Board of Agriculture. The question whether steps should be taken to restrict the export, was referred once more to the Board of Agriculture last year. A Sub-Committee was appointed, last December, to consider the question, and it reported that the evidence before the Committee did not prove that deterioration was taking place to any marked degree, or that any such possible deterioration was due to the export of cattle. It found that in any case the export abroad, at present, forms a negligible fraction of the total export trade from the breeding areas, and considered that control was not called for immediately. The Committee expressed the opinion that the inherent instinct for gain and consequent incentive to breed good animals, would be developed by encouraging the trade.

QUESTION TO BE RECONSIDERED.

After a careful consideration of the question from all points of view, the Government of India generally accepted these conclusions, but they have addressed local Governments and administrations impressing on them the desirability of keeping a careful watch on the nature of the export trade, particularly, with a view to observing the class of animals exported. Local Governments are also being asked for statistical information regarding the extent to which good breeding cattle are being exported, and when this information is available the whole question will be reconsidered. It is not possible to obtain that figure of export from each province. A statement showing the number of bovine cattle which have left India from the maritime provinces since January 1920 is placed on the table. The Government of India have received a large number of representations urging the prohibition or restriction of export.

STATISTICS OF BOVINE CATTLE.

The figures contained in the agricultural statistics of India for 1917-18 show that there was a steady increase in the number of bovine cattle from 1908 to 1917. In 1917-18 there was a slight decrease. A statement showing the total number of bovine cattle for the years 1908-09 to 1917-18 which are the latest available in the agricultural statistics is laid on the table. The figures of the recent census are still incomplete owing to the absence of figures for Ajmer-Merwara, but if the figures for that area be also excluded from the returns of 1917-18, the census figures for the rest of India show a fall of about 3 per cent. doubtless due to the widespread fodder famine of 1918-19 For the reasons, stated on page VII of the report, submitting the agricultural statistics for 1917-18, no useful comparison can be made between the total figures for any years as these totals do not actually represent the number of stock in the year against which the figures are shown, owing to the fact that the stock had not been enumerated simultaneously all over India prior to the recent census.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH COWS.

Mr. Sarma, replying to the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde's question regarding the slaughter of milch cows and agricultural cattle said:—The Hon. member will see, from a reply which I gave to the Hon. Maharaja of Kassimbazar, that the Government of India have taken active measures for the preservation of cattle by encouraging and initiating schemes of cattle breeding. They directed a consus of cattle to be taken throughout British India during the cold weather of 1919-20 and the figures from nearly all the provinces which have just arrival are being scrutinized. A conference of representatives from the British Provinces and Indian states, principally concerned, has been convened to consider the question of fodder storage. The Conference met at Simla in August, and submitted its report which is being considered by the Government. It will thus be seen that the Government of India have been taking active steps to ascertain the facts with a view to remedial measures being taken and increase the cattle wealth of the country. They have no intention of associating themselves with any measures that may be deemed to encourage the slaughter of useful cattle, or are likely unnecessarily to wound the religious feelings of the people. The Government propose to address the local Governments to consider what further steps, if any, may be taken to secure an increase of the cattle wealth of the country.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MIDDLE EAST.

Mr. Khaparde asked (a) What is the total strength of Indian troops employed in Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Turkey and Persia and when are they likely to return to India? (b) Is India in any way responsible for the pay, pensions, allowances etc., of Indian troops employed as mentioned above?

The Commander-in-Chief replied (a) It would be contrary to public policy to publish the number of Indian troops now serving in the countries named. Large reductions will have been effected by March 1921. (b) The reply is in the negative.

The Hon. Sir William Marris, replying to the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde's question regarding representation of Coorg on the New Legislative bodies said:—It has been decided to provide, when necessary, by nomination for the representation in the Indian Legislature of all the minor provinces, except Delhi to which an elected seat in the Legislative Assembly has been assigned.

MR. CHANDA'S RESOLUTIONS.

WERE THEY WITHDRAWN?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Associated Press is officially informed that no letter from the Hon. Mr. Chanda, as was communicated to the press by him was received by the Legislative Department and that his resolutions in the Council failed owing to his absence.

Mr. Chanda on being asked writes:—"I wrote a letter to Mr. Muddiman withdrawing my resolutions which I intended to deliver personally but as I was suddenly taken ill. I could not deliver it. A copy of the letter was communicated to the press."

MAHARASHTRIYA DHARMA PARISHAD.

A correspondent wires:—

The Maharashtriya Dharma Conference met at Vijayanand Theatre, Nasik, at 8 a.m., on the 10th instant under the presidentship of His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtkoti of Karvir, and Sankeswar Peeth. Delegates from all parts of Maharashtra attended.

Rao Bahadur G. R. Datar welcomed the delegates in a lucid speech and congratulated His Holiness for organising the Conference.

Shri Sankaracharya in his presidential speech said that the distinction between Brahmins and non-Brahmins was mischievously drawn and was detrimental to the progress of the Hindu Society. He hoped to organise the whole ecclesiastical department on modern lines.

The Conference lasted for two days more. On the third day seventeen speakers, both Brahmin and non-Brahmin put forth their views about the settlement of the Brahmin and non-Brahmin dispute.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 15.

The copra maket is getting weakened and prices are fluctuating. There were three parcels of copra at grandpass to-day but were not sold. Of two boat loads which arrived yesterday one went direct to a Fort firm, while the offer of 110 was refused for the other.

MOULVI ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

ARRESTED UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, editor and proprietor of the "Zemindar" newspaper of Lahore arrived here to-day by the Calcutta mail after attending the special Congress and was proceeding to Murree to attend the Kachagarhi murder trial, when he was arrested at the station by Mr. Brown, Deputy Superintendent of Police under the Defence of India Act under orders of the Punjab Government.

The following telegram has been received by the Khilafat office, Bombay from the Khilaft Committee Lahore:

While proceeding to Murree Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan taken under custory at Lahore and taken to D. C. cause unknown. Details will follow.

COW PRESERVATION IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided to-day at a cow-preservation meeting convened by Marwaris of Calcutta. A company was floated with a capital of Rs. one crore for preserving cows and supplying milk to Calcutta. At the meeting, Marwaris subscribed nearly Rs. 25 lakhs.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

LIMBDI CITIZENS' SUPPORT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, Sept. 13.

A largely attended open air public meeting of the citizens of Limbdi was held in Karansinhji Square on Sunday night to consider the question of holding a political conference in Kathiawar under the presidentship of Mr. Chesotalal Kothari. The promoter of the Conference explained in details the objects and necessity of a conference and exhorted the audience to come in line with the nations of the world by inculcating into themselves some selfless work, some sacrifice and some high national ideas. He insisted on the audience to meet together with other representatives of Kathiawar in a conference to chalk out their line of work and make collective effort for the uplift of the states the old institutions of Aryan civilization which are the only relic of our old glory and traditions.

The meeting also considered a letter of the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha and decided eventually in favour of holding a conference. Messrs. Keshavlal Mulchand and others supporting observed that in view of the present awakening and efforts of many people in Kathiawar, it was futile and ridiculous to say that the people of the province were not prepared for a conference. The president in the concluding speech assured the promoter and the audience that neither should be diffident both about enthusiasm of the people and the attitude of the Princes, particularly about the latter. There was much that was many times shown in false colours but so far as his Highness of Limbdi was concerned they could count upon his sympathy in all constitutional movements.

He announced donations of one thousand from himself and five hundred from Mr. Mulchand Jivraj as contributions towards the expenses of the conference. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the promoter and the president.

WADHWAN'S SUPPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Sept. 14.

A public meeting of the citizens of Wadhwan city was held in Kapad Bazar Chok, Mr. Tatakshi Vakil presided and unaimously passed a resolution welcoming the proposal of holding the political conference of Kathiawad and the people of Wadhwan will do everything in their power to make the conference a success. A local committee was appointed.

"BLUNDERS OF HILL GOVT."

I. D. N.'S PLAINSPEAKING.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Referring to the disallowance of Mr. Sastri's resolution on the Punjab disturbances by the Viceroy the "Indian Daily News" says:—We are afraid his Excellency has made a bad blunder and we can not congratulate his advisers on the advice they have given him. Lord Chelmsford has done himself a distinct disservice. It is to be feared such blunders will be often repeated as result of hill Government. Lord Chelmsford's action will give a fresh fillip to the Punjab controversy, and give Non-Cooperation a long lease of life. The Indian will be taken aback and he will argue in his own way. Lord Chelmsford has been five years in India and ought to have known better.

AUXILIARY FORCE BILL AND ARMY ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

A communique states:—A special Indian Army order, which is shortly to be published, states that in the event of the Auxiliary Force Bill becoming law, it will be necessary for all officers of the Indian Defence Force to relinquish their present commissions, whilst those officers who are to be retained in the new Auxiliary Force will receive fresh commissions, applications for which have already been invited. The order further states that in anticipation of the abolition of the Indian Defence Force, Officers Commanding the Units of that Force are requested to submit to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at an early date, the nominal rolls of officers with recommendations for the retention of the rank on the relinquishment of the Indian Defence Force Commissions, to enable the necessary Gazette notifications to be published in due course.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST STAFF WORKERS.

QUESTION OF STRIKE PAY AT ISSUE

In view of the necessity of settling the demands made by the workers of the B. P. T. S. Workers' Union a deputation consisting of Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, D. Chaman Lall and V. M. Pawar met the Manager yesterday afternoon. It will be recalled that the last strike of the workers was brought to an end on the guarantee given to Mr. Chaman Lall that outstanding differences would be sympathetically considered. After a long interview agreement was reached between the deputation and the Manager, on most of the points at issue. The sole difficulty of any importance is the question of strike pay. The workers have agreed to submit a memorandum on the subject detailing the reasons why their demand for strike pay should be conceded. Meanwhile they are refusing payments of their wages offered to them minus the amount due for the 9 days they were on strike. We hope the Trustees will see their way to granting the demand made by the workers—a demand for which there is certainly precedent as well as good reason. Meanwhile the danger of another strike is not entirely at an end but with the tactfulness and good sense so far displayed by both sides an amicable settlement should not be difficult to achieve.

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYM. VS. JOKEYS, OWNERS, AND TRAINERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday in lovely weather. The Gymkhana, winning the toss opened their innings, at one o'clock, and scoring freely They compiled a total of 217 before their innings closed at 3-20 p.m.

The Visitors, thanks to fine play by Longhurst, 100 not out, and Tarrant 101, scored 244 for 4 and won the match.

The Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Rait Kerr c Crawford b Tarrant	72
Capt. Brett b Tarrant	23
Maj. Tillard b Tarrant	27
Mr. Cave, b Tarrant	27
Mr. Pesh (run out)	0
Capt. Pearson (run out)	5
Mr. Church c Farrer b Tarrant	11
Maj. Haynes' (not out)	28
Maj. Taylor, std. b Tarrant	0
Mr. Campbell b Longhurst	1
Extras	19
Total	217

JOCKEYS, OWNERS' AND TRAINERS.

Longhurst (not out)	100
Firth c Cave b Pearson	9
Tarrant, c Pash b Church	101
Flynn b Brett	
Barnett, c Taylor, b Rait Kerr	9
Fletcher (not out)	12
Cashum Shah, Herbert, Farrer, Smallman and McPherson did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wkts)	244

CALCUTTA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The following are handicaps for the Fourth Extra Day, which brings the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting to a close:—

THE ALLENBY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Boss Lee 9-9, Bedtime 9-8, Jack 9-6, Goras Darling 9-5, Gibberish 9-4, Andreas 9-3, Varland Rose 8-10, Feathered Life 8-10, Galley Law, 8-9, Picket 8-8, Barsea 8-6, Pomade 8-6, Second Sight 8-6, Winning Way 8-4, Talcum 8-4, Mary 8-2, Ugly Gosling 8-0, Still Better 8-0, Pick of the Bunch 7-11, Nile King 7-11, Kiskie 7-10, Demon 7-8, Downey Boy 7-6, Jaunt 7-6, Lady Archer 7-5, One-Too-Many 7-4, Silver Gift 7-4, Simple Simon 7-3, Sonia, 7-1, My Ivy 7-0, Carless 7-0, Well Over 7-0, Devon 7-0.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Double Scotch 12-3, Buskin 11-10, Pomade 10-7, Ubly Gosling 10-3, I See 9-12, Whipporwill 9-12, Miss Slasher 9-7, Larigot 9-4, Gracefield 9-3, Boyne Water 8-7, China Egg 8-7, Brandichooc 8-0.

THE AUTUMN PLATE, (DIVN. I).—Distance 5 furlongs.

Surprise 9-0, Summers Hope 8-13, Lugh Corrib 8-10, Sunny Time 8-9, Buff Mail 8-5, Repartee 8-5, Fiasco 8-5, Golden Memory 8-4, Lhassa 8-3, Zelia 8-2, Dara Bay 8-0, Fishcocks 7-13, Leader 7-9, Spoke 7-7, Fictitious Lily 7-5, Rebecca 7-2, Water Lily 7-0.

THE AUTUMN PLATE (DIVN. II.).—Distance 5 furlongs.

Peggy Thrift 9-0, Rheidol 9-0, Elsie R. 8-13, Tarnapol 8-8, Monsieur James 8-7, Lady Letty 8-7, Lloyds 8-6, Speak the Truth 8-4, Chatterbox 8-0, Higher Level 7-12, Hypatia 7-7, Clematis 7-4, Halo 7-3, Red Hat 7-2, Sherrwood Belle 7-0, Kishoree 7-0.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE (DIVN. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bachelors Prospect 9-12, Boss Lee 9-7, Royal Sign 9-0, Picketbrad Hary 8-4, Still better 8-3, Warrior Queen, 8-3, Larigot 8-2, Nile King 7-12, Lady Archer 7-8, Jaunt 7-7, Little Ivy 7-7, Demon 7-7, Silver Gift 7-4, Pomade 8-8, Second Sight 8-7, Flying Foe 7-9, Downey Boy 7-8, Idlewild 7-4, Highfield Lady 7-0.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE (DIVN. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sonia 8-12, Ethelwont 9-8, My Ivy 9-7, Carless 9-5, Look Aside 8-13, Roxa 8-12, Lough Corrib 8-12, Well over 8-9, Sunny Time 8-9, Golden Memory 8-6, Zelia 8-4, Dara Bay 8-0, Rheidol 7-10, Leader 7-9, Devon 7-8, Lady Letty 7-4, Mosieur James 7-3, Hoyne Water 7-0, Distinguished 7-0, Baw Baw 7-0.

THE PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Hypatia, 9-12, Sinn Feiner 9-5, Kishoree 8-11, Florrie M 8-4, I Wonder 8-0, Gipsys Pride 7-10.

PRINCE RANJIT SINJHI'S RACE HORSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Recd. 9.40 p.m., Sept. 15

Six racehorses purchased by Prince Ranjitsinjhi for ten-thousand sterling were shipped by the Anchor liner Olympia at Birkenhead yesterday for Bombay. They are intended to strengthen Prince Ranjitsinhji's stud. He is intending to devote himself more closely to racing.

SAD END OF A SPORTSMAN.

KILLED BY RIFLE ON SLIPPING FROM ROCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

A fatal gun accident is reported, the victim being Mr. F. M. Wainwright, P.W.D., Godavery while on a tour in the Agency tracts on the morning of the 11th instant. When proceeding up the Godavery river, on a tour of inspection, Mr. Wainwright left his boat to explore a steep rocky and jungle-covered hill near Kunavam, over which kites were encircling, and where he expected to find a tiger or a panther. He was carrying Winchester rifle and was accompanied by a peon, but owing to the density of the jungle they were seldom in sight of one another. Near the top of the hill Mr. Wainwright appears to have slipped on a smooth rock when his rifle went off killing him instantaneously. The deceased was a keen sportsman and was an able experienced Agency officer.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENNS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Ganesh Chaturthi.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Criminal Sessions 11-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18.

The s.s. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

JENABAI, wife of Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee at Poona, on Saturday last.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on the 14th September was 136 as against 154 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera and small-pox registered no attack and deaths. There was one death due to plague.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius per s.s. Akbar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Monday, the 20th instant.

MAIL NOTICES.

The mail steamer Novara which left London on the 27th ultimo, and has on board the mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Port Said on Thurdsay, the 9th instant.

The mail steamer Devanha which left Bombay on the 14th ultimo arrived London on Saturday the 11th instant.

The mail steamer Mantua which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo, arrived London on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

BOMBAY GRADUATE'S SUCCESS IN I.C.S.

A private message received from London says Mr. D. V. Rege, of Khanapur, a graduate of the Bombay University, has passed the I.C.S., examination held last month.

"TILAK GUNA-KALAP."

The price of this book, published by Mr. D. S. Yande of the "Indu Prakash" Press, Thakurdwar, Bombay, which was reviewed in these columns yesterday, was inadvertently omitted in the review. The price is Rs. 2.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The annual gathering of the Bordi Night School of the Gokhale Education Society comes off on the 18th instant. Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society will preside at the meeting.

NEWLY BORN CHILD THROTTLED TO DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a newly-born male child which was found tied in a bundle underneath the railway bridge at Dharavi. In the Police Surgeon's opinion the death was due to suffocation. The jury returned a verdict of death from throttling by persons unknown.

ARJAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A public meeting was held at Hira Baug to express the deep sorrow at the sad demise of Sheth Khemraj Shrikrishnadas who was one of the popular philanthropists, a self-made man, a patriot and a humble and silent worker.

Prof. U. N. Naik's lectures on "Marien—Living Past" are postponed till December end.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Students wishing to go to London from India for the purpose of University Study are advised:—

(1) To arrange to begin their studies at the Commencement of the University Session i.e., the first week in October in each year.

(2) To write to the Provost of the College not later than May 1st preceding the October in which they desire to begin their studies.

(3) Not on any account to come to London until they have ascertained that they can be admitted.

The University institutions in London are so over-crowded that Indian Students neglecting the advice given, are almost certain to be disappointed if they go to London without previously having obtained admission.

MOTHER'S DAY IN BOMBAY.

The Mother's Day (Pithori Amavasya) was celebrated on the 12th inst. by the Young Men's Educational Society's Boy Scout Troop at Kandewadi with Mr. S. K. Naique in the chair. The Aryan Excelsior League observed it at 9 a.m. at Prarthana Samaj Hall, when Mrs. Munglagowri Chunilal Setalwad presided and when some interesting and inspiring speeched were made. The Hall was packed up with children and elderly persons. Each and everyone on that occasion felt the importance and usefulness of that day. The Young Daiwadnya Union Celebrated it in the afternoon at Palow Road. Samaj Balshahla graced the day. It was celebrated at Hira Baug at 6.30 p.m. when Sadashiv Shastri Bhide of Hari Kirtanalaya presided and gave his impressive and instructive address. The Ideal Seminary Free Night School observed it at 9-30 p.m. at Chikhalwady.

The Secretary of the Mother's Day League brings to the notice of the public that half holiday is given to Hindus who are in the the Postmaster General's Office.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 941 was 45 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 49.95. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,002 and death-rate 56.10; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) were mortality 757 and death-rate 40.19.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 24 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 319 against 12 and 310 respectively in the preceding week.

Five notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia, including 4 from the military hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total deaths 250 were among infants under 1 year of age.

Thirty-one deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death, had resided for less than ten days in the city. Cholera caused 3 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 2 deaths. Small-pox was absent during the week. Plague declined to 3 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 367 against 418 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 436 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919).

The number of deaths from dysentery was to 30, from Diarrhoea and enteritis 73 and from Ague and Remittent Fever 68.

DAIMLER MOTOR CARS (BRITISH) 30 H. P. & 45 H. P. 6 Cylinder Models.

ROVER MOTOR CARS (BRITISH) 12 H. P.

PEUGEOT MOTOR CARS (FRENCH) 10/18 H. P., 14/32 H. P. & 25/70 H.P. Models.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 16, 1920.

INDIANS IN THE I. M. S.—I.

Our readers will remember that we had occasion in the past to ventilate the grievances and the disabilities of Indian officers in the Indian Medical Service. The anomalous situation has now been fairly long-standing one and, therefore, needs an impartial and careful analysis with a view to convince the public as well as the Government of India of the urgent need for removal of these complaints so that a devoted body of public servants may not eternally remain subjected to the racial bar. It is a most humiliating position, and an Indian officer in the I.M.S., circumstanced as he is, feels it in very many ways in the existing environments of his official life. There is no reason why the Government should inflict on these officers, who had volunteered for war services, an unfair scale of pay with tardy prospects. The recent Government of India press communique dated the 3rd August, last, announcing an increase of pay of the I.M.S. officers of the Non-Indian Domiciled and the Indian Domiciled classes, appointed prior to 1st December, 1918, does not recognise the laims of Indian Officers appointed after 1st December, 1918. Fifty per cent. increase has now been sanctioned and a part of it is in the shape of an "Overseas Allowance." This increase, given as "Overseas Allowance," amounts roughly to twenty five per cent, in the first twelve years. of service and twenty per cent in the next twelve years. In the present increased cost of living, decent livelihood for an Indian officer appointed after the fateful December 1, 1918, is impossible on the scale of pay offered to him. The present state of things has remained "provisional" for nearly two years. Curiously enough the snail goes faster the other way, as, within the last year and a half, there have been two revisions of the scale of pay of the British Officers of the I.M.S., irrespective of the date of appointment, length of service and seniority. The Indian Officers' pay to-day remains the same as it was in 1914, although there has been an increase of about 150 per cent. in the cost of living. Indian officers appointed after 1st December, 1918, most of whom have had three to four years approved war service to their credit and are highly qualified, have to be content with the old stereotyped promise that their case is under consideration—a nice method indeed of the Government's appreciation of patriotism and war service! Such is the irony of fate that an Indian officer on less pay is expected to maintain standard of living equal to that of a British Officer in the service. He has to go to Europe every four or five years for higher qualifications, necessary for his promotion and efficiency. He has to maintain his family and bring up his children in a manner befitting this rank and social position.

It may safely be stated that the newly-appointed officers in the Indian Medical Service are professionally in no way inferior to the newly recruited British Officers of the Service, if not better. They have put in most cases longer war services and being selected out of hunreds of applicants are presumably better qualified. But owing to the boycott of the service by well-qualified British doctors and the Government's anxiety to get as many British officers as they could in order to keep up their arbitrarily fixed proportion of 2 British officers to 1 Indian—they have been compelled to ppoint any Britisher who cared to apply for a job in the I.M.S., provided he had registrable qualification. And these are the men who are to get a higher scale of pay than the Indians and are to maintain the prestige and traditions of the Service! Before entering into the details of specific instances of preferential treatment it is necessary to point out that in their anxiety to retain the British character of the Service Government have fixed the statutory limit to 33 posts for Indians out of a hundred. This may be some improvement on the old limit but from a comparison of the figures of the recent successes of the Indian students in the competitive Examinations in 1914 and 1915, as will be seen from the following table, about 42 per cent. of the available posts were secured by the Indian students.

1911	Jan. 2	Indians out of	8—25%
1911	July	Nil	13— 0
1912	Jan.	2	11—11%
1912	July	Nil	10— 0
1913	Jan.	3	11—27%
1913	July	4	10—40%
1914	Jan.	7	19—37%
1914	Aug.	6	13—46%
1915	July	3	7—43%

In 1914 and 1915 sixteen Indian students entered the Indian Medical Service by Competitive examination out of a total number of 39 recruits, which works out 42 per cent. of Indian element in the Service during 1914 and 1915. Hence the apparent improvement is nothing but a camouflage, as with the increasing Indian personnel of the Service, the prospects of British Officers decreased. Therefore, this statutory limitation to 33 per cent. is an effective check on the growth of Indian element in the Service.

The next phase commences when the Service, whether temporary or permanent begins. An Indian temporary Officer of the Service, whether a Lieutenant or a Captain, receives a salary of Rs. 550, whereas British temporary Lieutenant in the I.M.S. is paid Rs. 700 and a British Captain Rs. 750. Besides this difference in starting salary, a British Officer is entitled to two months' leave after a year's service, while his less fortunate Indian brother is given leave only when the exigencies of the Service permit. In these days of awakened political self-consciousness how can any qualified Indian Medical man, who has to perform as equally onerous duties as his British colleague, quietly bend his head to the fiat of Governmental will and pleasure and remain satisfied? This state of things is not conducive to growth of self-respect nor effeciency in Service. But when has the sense of fairness been prominent in the ethical code of the bureaucracy? It has been urged that better pay and prospects are offered to the Europeans, not only to maintain the British character of the Service, but also to attract Europeans of the highest qualifications to the Service. How can it improve the morale of the Indian Officers of the Service or lead to increase their efficiency in professional attainments if the same conditions of employment are not offered to them? With a view therefore to attract Indians with the highest qualifications, it is equally necessary that similar scales of pay and prospects and privileges should be held out to them. Doing all the "fagging," and being irresistibly reminded of a humiliating position, so far at least as pay and privileges are concered, by his superiors or even equals in the Service, will go against the grain of any man who has any regard for his sense of self-respect, be he an Indian or an Arab. We would ask the Government of India to state frankly how many Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service, in which there are about 1,700 officers, with the Indians in the majority, have been given even Civil Surgeonship of important stations, where they may have lucrative practice, not to speak of Staff and other appointments, such as commands of Station-hospitals, etc., which carry special allowances and other privileges? These, of course, are meant only for the chosen few of the other hue. We would ask the Government of India, if there are nine Officers in about 900 Indian Officers in the Indian Medical Service (or one per cent.), who hold, for instance, Staff appointments? And this is the way in which a benign Government is Indianising public services. Have Indians been tried and found wanting?

THE FIJI TRAGEDY.

At the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council the Viceroy announced that the Government of India had under consideration the question of appointing a commission to visit Fiji to enquire into the conditions of Indian Labour there and that the despatch of the commission had been delayed because of the difficulty of inducing suitable Indian gentlemen to undertake the mission. Government, however, at the same time, displayed a disinclination to include within the scope of the proposed enquiry an investigation of the causes and events of the tragic disurbances of February last. But, as maintained by Mr. Gandhi, unless the commission is empowered to undertake this latter task, it would be worse than useless to send out the commision. The plea of the Government of India that the Governor of Fiji's despatches throw all the light that is needed on the unfortunate happenings cannot be accepted. The despatches formed a tissue of misrepresentations calculated to screen effectively the misdeeds of Fiji officialdom and it is the height of impudence on the part of the Government of India to ask the people of this country to rest content with the version of very officials who are accused of atrocities against helpless Indian men and women in those Islands. The anxiety of the present Government of India, who have so effectively screened the excesses of authority in their own midst, to draw a veil over the Fiji tragedy, is not difficult to undertsand, but the public of this country can never rest satisfied till an independent enquiry is held into the atrocities of February and a definite guarantee is given by the Fiji Government that there will be no repetition of such excesses in the future. Till that guarantee is forthcoming, no Indian should be induced to go to Fiji and all who are still there ought to be prevailed upon to return to India. Fiji is a Crown Colony and if Pax Britannica has any meaning, Indians ought to posses the same rights there as any other subjects of the Crown. But at present they are no better than helots of the White planters, who are fattening on the sweat of the former's labour. The Government of Lord Chelmsford who should have been vitally concerned in securing our countrymen their rightful status, appear, on the other hand, to be more anxious to help these colonies with cheap Indian labour. Their attitude in regard to Fiji, especially, is totally at variance with that of the public of this country and unless they take note of the public feeling in this matter, the exasperation of the people of this country is sure to become intensified. If the Government of India cannot undertake to arrange for a commission of enquiry into the happenings of February last, they had better give up the idea of sending any commission at all. Indians know enough of the conditions of labour in Fiji to resolve not to allow any emigration to that Colony any more. Government, on the other hand, would do well to make arrangements with the Fiji authorities to facilitate the speedy repatriation of all Indians who are anxious to bid a final adieu to those islands of slavery. But, if the Government of India, undertake to send out a commission which will also investigate the causes of the recent trouble, the composition of that commission should be such as would inspire real public confidence in it.

FOLLOW THE CONGRESS FLAG.

We stated yesterday that the Congress decision must be followed by the country. We are glad to see that the All-India Congress Committee, as the responsible executive body of the Congress, has not lost a moment and has taken active steps to carry out the Congress programme of Non-Cooperation. A small committee, consisting of Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Patel, has been appointed to draw up rules and instructions to carry out the programme. The All-India Congress Committee will meet again this month As the President. Lala Lajpat Rai, said, the only course left now is to proceed with the programme with all the resources at our command and see to its success. It is our duty to show that India means serious business, before the Congress meets at Nagpur. In the Subjects Committee as well as in the open Congress, few opposed Mr. Gandhi more strenuously than Mr. C. Vijaya Raghavachariar of Salem. But he knows what his duty as a loyal Congressman requires him to do. He was almost the first to declare his withdrawal from elections. And now the Bengal Nationalists have given a clear lead. Holding as we do that there should not have been a boycott of Councils, knowing as we do the immense labour and trouble undergone in nursing the constituencies and realising as we do what a sure and certain chance of success there was in very many cases, we say, and say it without any reserve, that there can be no contest so far as Congressmen are concerned and that the candidates should follow the excellent example set by the Bengal Nationalist. We have to show that Congressmen have a keen sense of discipline and that they can be trusted to take the right action at the right moment. There can be no weakening of the forces at our command. Otherwise, there would be no meaning in our political action. While the utmost independence ought to be allowed in the Congress discussions, the country cannot resile, using everyone's conscience as a convenient pretext, once the decision is made. The decision is a most distressful one to many of us, but the country cannot afford to give way to any personal feelings on such a supreme national issue.

Notes of the Day.

Political Sufferers' Conference.

A conference of political sufferers all over India met at Calcutta under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, himself one of the greatest of these sufferers. The conference very properly appealed to the people to strive for the release of those still detained. But why should Government wait for any agitation? They want to usher in the "new era" and His Majesty the King-Emperor desired naturally that it should begin without any prejudices and with fair prospects of success and proclaimed clemency. Whatever may be his constitutional position in England, India does not consider him to be a mere cipher and India holds that it is the duty of the bureaucracy to carry out faithfully His Majesty's orders without in any way seeking to defeat them by their interpretations. Will Government still rise to the occasion and release the detenus? Will the different provinces try to adopt a uniform policy? Will those responsible, see to it that matters are not entirely left to the whims and prejudices of local heads?

An Official Farce.

Early this year the Government of Bombay published a press communique from the Government of India inviting applications for the appointment of an Indian from this Presidency to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service during the current year. Quite a number of applications must have been addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, seeing that the appointment was in the nature of a prize post, of which only one had been allotted to Indians in this presidency this year. From among these applicants eleven were later on asked to appear before the Selection Committee at Poona on the 3rd May 1920. The Selection Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. L. Robertson, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay; Sir Chimanlal Setalwad; the Hon. Mr. Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla; Mr. C. L. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction; and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind. The Selection Committee after examining the eleven candidates, is understood to have recommended favourably three of them, a recommendation which the Government of Bombay endorsed and forwarded to the Government of India. Last week the name of the fortunate individual who has been finally selected by the Government of India was announced and the public will be astounded to learn that this favourite of Government was not at all among the eleven candidates who were examined by the Selection Committee, much less among the three who were finally recommended by the Government of Bombay. The Government of India's nominee happens to be a relative of one of the Kathiawad Chiefs, and since he did not figure among the regular candidates we can only infer that strong back-door influence had been brought to bear with a view to nullify all the labours of the Selection Committee and the Local Government. Of course, the final choice rests with the Imperial Government but what was the necessity for enacting the farce of calling up applications, of summoning the candidates to appear before a so-called Selection Committee and of the Local Government making their recommendation to the authorities at Delhi? Is it fair to the official and non-official gentlemen whose labours have been wasted in this scandalous manner? Moreover, what impression we ask, will this arbitrary step of Government leave on the minds of the youthful candidates who were subjected to unnecessary trouble and expense? Is it calculated to inspire in them confidence in the fair dealings of officialdom?

Sir Valentine Chirol Again.

Sir Valentine Chirol's views about the late Mr. Tilak are well-known and it is not surprising that he still maintains them. In a letter to the "New Statesman" Sir Valentine remarks:—"My views of Tilak's activities were largely informed by his own fellow countrymen and notably by Mr. Gokhale who, as he himself told me later on, when we were colleagues on the Indian Public Services Commission regarded Tilak as "the most sinister figure in Indian public life." Fortunately for Sir Valentine, Mr. Gokhale is no longer living but no one who knew Mr. Gokhale would believe that Mr. Gokhale would carry his differences with Mr. Tilak to such extremes or ally himself with Sir Valentine. Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Tilak led two different political schools of thought, but both had profound respect for each other. Sir Valentine seems to imagine that had Mr. Gokhale been living, he would have given evidence against Mr. Tilak. He evidently does not know what Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the present head of the Gokhale school, wrote about the late Mr. Tilak. Sir Valentine Chirol's other story of the plot to murder Mr. Gokhale and his attempt to connect it with Mr. Tilak's writings are so painful and absurd that the mere mention of them is sufficient to condemn them outright. We are not, of course, surprised, having regard to Sir Valentine Chirol's anteceden's, that he has made himself responsible for libelling the memory of the two great Indians.

Save the Cattle.

The decision of the Government of the Central Provinces to cancel the lease given to Messrs. Davenport and Co. for an "up-to-date" and extensive slaughter-house and tannery at Ratona is welcome. It is to be hoped the lesson of the episode, which may now be taken to be definitely closed, will not be lost on either the Provincial Government concerned or the Central Government. It is obvious that in the matter of slaughter of cattle the authorities in this country have as yet no definite policy in view and they have allowed matters to take their own course, regardless of the risks involved. In spite of the fact that India is predominantly an agricultural country the authorities have shown little concern so far to conserve the cattle resources of the country. No definite census of cattle exists and no one knows whether there is a sufficient number of cattle for the agricultural and domestic requirements of the country and whether their number has been increasing or declining. The census taken a few months ago in this Presidency revealed an appalling state of things, the loss of cattle in some of the districts ranging from one-third to one-half of the total. It is to be feared that conditions all over India are not dissimilar to those in this Presidency. In these circumstances, it is vitally necessary that the authorities should formulate, without delay, a policy of active conservation of the cattle resources of the country. An immediate check to the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle that is going on in the slaughter-houses all over the country and prohibition of the export of useful cattle are two measures which must be adopted in the vital economic interests of the country.

France on Her Claims.

M. Millerand was recently at Mayence and he said that the pitiful sights of devastated regions in France showed that the French claims for compensation were neither unjust nor exorbitant. France has undoubtedly suffered much. But let not her sufferings blind her to the urgent need of giving up once for all the policy of revanche. M. Millerand says that France has occupied the Rhine District with her Allies, in order to secure the satisfaction of the just claims of France whose one aim was to ensure a reign of peace. Unfortunately all the recent efforts of France have tended to perpetuate war. It is time for France to realise her isolated position in Europe now and give up all idea of strengthening herself by striking an alliance with Roumania, Hungary and Poland who can hardly help themselves. As yet, France has not revised her policy towards Moslem countries she has come to occupy. Because Britain occupied Egypt, she occupied Morocco or rather because Britain wanted a free hand in Egypt, France was allowed to recompensate herself in Morocco. Now even Britain has given independence to Egypt. France has been eager to imitate Britain in her bad deeds. When is the world to expect her to follow Britain and free Morocco? What is she doing in Syria, where neither Moslem nor Christian wants her? In her Russian policy, France has displayed the least intelligence. It is necessary for France to revolutionise her policy and undo her wrongs and remember while dealing with Germany that two wrongs do not make one right.

Nemesis of Dictatorship.

"Truth" writes:—

There are many objections to the dictatorship over a large area of Europe and Asia which has become vested in France and England, but the strongest of them, to my thinking, is the certainty that sooner or later it must bring the two dictators into collision. This has pretty nearly happened over the Wrangel affair. We have a press—followed, I suppose, by a certain number of readers—which is never tired of preaching our duty to our neighbour across the Channel, and no one can seriously question that, as things now stand, the Anglo-French entente is the only remaining obstacle to complete international anarchy. Mr. Lloyd George's chief sin, in the eyes of his most rabid critics, is that he is not ready to make adequate sacrifices to the entente on behalf of his country. But there is necessarily an end of all "entente" when one party takes "on its own" a course diametrically opposed to the views of the other. Nor is the case made any better if the justification for doing so is that the other really began it. In fact, that only makes matters worse.

Vae Victus! That has always been the lesson of history.

MR. V. J. PATEL RESIGNS FROM COUNCIL.

HIS FERVENT APPEAL TO NATIONALISTS.

"NOW'S THE TIME TO BE UP AND DOING."

"NON-COOPERATION HAS COME TO STAY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

Mr. V. J. Patel, is still here confe[rring] with the Nationalist leaders of Bengal [on] the programme of Non-Cooperation, particularly in reference to the Boycott of Councils, and who is booked to address two public meetings on the question.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, he handed copies of following two telegrams sent by him, viz., one to H. E. the Viceroy and the other to the President, Bandra Municipality.

The telegram to the Viceroy reads:—"May it please Your Excellency, in view of the resolution on Non-Cooperation adopted by the special session of the Congress, I cannot continue to be a member of your Excellency's Council any longer, and I herewith respectfully submit my resignation to your Excellency, and withdraw my Land Acquisition Bill that was put down for consideration on the 16th instant. A copy of this wire follows duly by post."

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
(Sd.) V. J. PATEL,

The telegram to the President, Municipality Bandra (Bombay) states:—"In view of the Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation I have no option but to resign my membership on the Municipality. Please accept this as my resignation."

(Sd.) V. J. PATEL.

"NOW'S THE TIME TO BE UP AND DOING."

Mr. Patel said:—In deference to the Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation, I have sent in my resignation of the office of the member of the Indian Legislative Council and also of my seat as a nominated member of the Bandra Municipality. My next duty is to inform electors that I withdraw my candidature for the Council of State, which was announced on my behalf during my absence in England in a manifesto issued by Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji, Joseph Baptista, N. C. Kelkar and several other Nationalist leaders of Bombay. Under ordinary circumstances, this simple announcement would have been sufficient, but in the present case a few words of explanation seem to be called for, in view of the criticism to which the Congress resolution has been subjected, from friends and foes alike. Looking round the world politics, I am convinced that now is the time for India to be up and doing. The resolution on Non-Cooperation movement has come to stay. I have heard or read no alternative scheme of Non-Cooperation in all these criticisms. I do not say that the Congress Scheme is perfect and free from faults. The Nagpur Congress meets after three months when the Scheme will, no doubt, be revised in the light of criticism and experience. In the meantime, I appeal to all classes in India, to concentrate on the immediately operative part of the resolution, namely the boycott of the Councils.

APPEAL TO NATIONALISTS.

I specially appeal to all Nationalists to do all in their power to make the Boycott of Councils as complete as possible. I regard this part of the resolution as a triumph of the Nationalist party in India. Both at Bombay and Delhi Congresses, which were held after the Montagu-Chelmsford report was published, the Nationalists almost unanimously were in favour of total rejection of Reforms. In order, however, to conciliate the Moderate opinion in the Country they agreed to accept the Reforms, provided certain fundamental modifications were made in them. The suggested modifications were not incorporated in the Act, and when the Congress met at Amritsar to consider the act, the Nationalist leaders would have rejected the Reforms, but for the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi and his friends who went there full of faith in the British sense of justice and fairplay. The Nationalist party have always made it quite clear that they have no faith in the British Government. Mahatma Gandhi is now a convert to the Nationalist point of view, and says he was on the wrong and Nationalists were on the right. That being the position, I repeat that the Congress resolution, in so far as it advocates the Boycott of the Councils, is a triumph of the Nationalist party. No doubt, acting on the Amritsar Congress resolution, many Nationalists have announced their candidature, carried on vigorous propaganda in the country and spent thousands of rupees. That perhaps accounts for the attitude of some of them towards resolution.

EDUCATE THE PUBLIC MIND.

I strongly feel that the Nationalists in this country should hold together on this question and boycott the Reforms. Not only should they do this, but they should also take up a vigorous campaign throughout the country for the purpose of educating the electors on the lines of the Congress resolution. If by such a campaign, the Nationalists can succeed in having, say, three, out of five millions voters on their side, the British public, and the civilised world will be convinced that the Indian problem will not be solved unless complete Responsible Government is granted to India. Let us all, therefore, concentrate our energies for sometime at least on this one question. Let us not unnecessarily indulge in fruitless criticism on the Congress resolution as a whole. There will be time enough when we shall rectify defects, if any, in the Resolution. If we work on the right lines, we shall so educate the public mind that the people who choose to go to the Councils in the initial stage despite the Congress advice, will soon find out their mistake and resign their seats. Holding these views, I have withdrawn my candidature and appeal to electors to refrain from voting for any candidate, who, in spite of the Congress advice, comes on the scene.

"KESARI" ON NON-CO-OPERATION.

MR. KELKAR SUPPORTS BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

POONA, Sep. 14.

The "Kesari," in its leading article on the Calcutta Congress, expresses its satisfaction that the principles preached by the Nationalists in 1906 and onwards have been at last accepted by the Indian National Congress. The paper announces that Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in the course of a public lecture delivered at Jalgaum, on his way back to Poona on the subject of the Calcutta Congress, declared that although he opposed in the Congress the Boycott of Councils after the resolution was passed by the Congress he felt it his duty to obey the resolution.

Mr. G. B. Deshpande of Belgaum delivered himself in the same strain at Nasik to an audience of six thousand.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara has declared at Nasik that he was not going to stand for the Council elections.

AT MEERUT.

THREE LAWYERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

Mr. Aswfaqhali wires from Calcutta under date September 15:—

Mr. Syed Mohd. Hussain, Bar-at-Law, Meerut; Mr. Ismail Khan, Bar-at-Law, Meerut; Mr. Shah Mohmad Zobair, Bar-at-Law, Monghayr; have suspended their practice in pursuance of the Non-Co-operation programme.

MADRAS DOES NOT LAG BEHIND.

MR. V. P. MADHAVA RAO AND OTHERS WITHDRAW CANDIDATURE.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao writes to the "Hindu":—

Tanjore.—September 12th:—"Sir, I have from the beginning stood out for the repeal of the Reform Act as the Act will only strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy and hinder our obtaining full autonomy. Non-co-operation would be the only means of attaining this object. The procedure to be adopted for giving effect to the principle of Non-Co-operation was one to be considered by the Great National Assembly known as the Indian National Congress which has for its object the attainment of Swaraj for the Country. The methods and programme of an organisation recently started known as the Khilafat Committee, which is inspired by religious motives and whose aims are different from those of the National Congress, have been proposed at the recent special session for adoption by the National Congress and it is on that account that I seconded Sir Ashutosh Choudry's motion at the recent special session of the Congress, that the question should receive further consideration and might be brought up at the ordinary session of the National Congress in December next. The Congress however decided to pass the resolution as amended in the Subjects Committee. The resolution that I am concerned with now is the one relating to the boycott of Councils. This advises all Congressmen to boycot the Councils. In the face of this resolution I have no option but to withdraw my candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly for which I had been

(Continued on next page.)

"MOST AUTOCRATIC."

DISALLOWANCE OF MR. SASTRI'S RESOLUTION.

INDIAN PRESS INDIGNANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Commenting on the Viceroy's action in disallowing Mr. Sastri's resolution on the Punjab affairs the "Tribune" says:—If the disallowing of Mr. Sastri's resolution on the Punjab affairs is one of the most autocratic and least defensible things which Lord Chelmsford has ever done, the disallowing of it on the ground that it cannot be moved consistently with public interest is one of the most extraordinary and amazing feats of irresponsibility of which any Viceroy has ever been guilty. We are sincerely pleased that as a protest against his Excellency's action Mr. Sastri has withdrawn all his resolutions. This, in our opinion, is the least that any self-respecting member could have done.

"HIGHLY UNJUST."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "Bandemataram" says the disallowing of resolution is not only highly unjust and a disregard of feelings of the country but also a lack of reason and foresight. Lord Chelmsford's attitude in this respect shows us that the goal of real Responsible Government was very far indeed. Being disgusted of such policies of Government, the country is thinking of adopting the Non-Cooperation programme.

"SHOULD COMMAND ADMIRATION EVEN OF ENEMIES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

The "New India" says that Mr. Sastri has acted in a way that should command admiration even of his enemies while it must awaken enthusiastic gratitude of his friends. Mr. Sastri's scathing answer is all it should be.

"UNCONVINCING."

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

The "Justice" describes the grounds on which the resolutions were disallowed, as unquestionably unconvincing. The paper says far from embittering the feelings the debate in the Supreme Legislative Council, if carried on with a due sense of responsibility on both sides, would have produced conciliatory spirit.

"REVOLT IN SUPREME COUNCIL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Under the heading "Revolt in the Supreme Council" the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"It is a striking coincidence that Mr. Sastri's resolution should be disallowed by the Viceroy in the wake of the Non-Co-operation resolution passed by the Congress. Mr. Sastri decided to adopt Non-Co-operation. We hope he is convinced that the Councils are a mere farce and cannot but be otherwise so long as the bureaucracy exists. We need hardly say that by his spirited and patriotic action Mr. Sastri has not only enhanced his own reputation but that of his guru the late Mr. Gokhale. What a difference between Mr. Sastri and Mr. Sarma and Dr. Sapru. They have been captured and domesticated by Executive Councilorships that have been conferred on them.

"BENGALEE."

The "Bengalee" says:—It passes our comprehension why Mr. Sastri's resolution has been tabooed and discussion on a subject so much desired by public has been interdicted. Light, more light, that is what public want and not the dark shroud of mystery. However, we note with concern that an impasse has been created in the Imperial Legislative Council consequent upon the unfortunate decision of the Viceroy. Mr. Sastri has withdrawn other resolutions standing in his name and other members have also followed suit. A situation has thus been created in the Imperial Legislative Council which we cannot contemplate without serious misgivings for which the Government of India has to thank itself. Only the exercise of a little tact and spirit of sweet reasonableness would have obviated a contingency like this and we regret that this has not been done.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL SCHEME.

GOVT'S PROMISED EXPLANATION NOT OUT YET.

WORKING COMMITTEE DRAFTS MEMORIAL.

It will be remembered that at the last public meeting held under the Presidency of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., at Grant Road, to protests against the Grant Road Terminal Scheme a Working Committee was appointed to do the needful in the matter. The following gentlemen formed the above Committee:—

1. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.
2. Mr. H. P. Mody.
3. The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna.
4. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas,
5. Mr J. K Mehta,
6. Mr. N. M. Joshi.
7. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal,
8. Mr S C Dhondy,
9. Mr. N M. Dumasia,
10. Dr. D. B. Master,
11. Dr. J. K. Dajt.
12. Mr. K. J. Dubash.
13. Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla.
14. Mr. B. F. Bharucha.
15. Mr. Maneckchand Jheveri,.

and others.

The Committee anxiously waited for a full explanation from the Government in the form of a Press Note. But nothing having come out until now it resolved at its last meeting held on Tuesday, the 14th September, 1920, to draft out a memorial which will be placed before another public meeting to be shortly convened for signatures. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, is appointed the Chairman of the Committee and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. J. Dubash and S. H. Jhabvalla will work as Secretaries.

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

ITS PROGRESS.

Mr. V. J. Patel has resigned his membership on the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao has withdrawn his candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Messrs. K. V. Jambuntha Iyer, Trichinopoly and V. Lakshmonarayana, Guntoor, have withdrawn their candidature for the Madras Legislative Council.

Two Mahomedan lawyers of Meerut and one of Monghyr have suspended their practices.

Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, G. S. Deshpande and R. P. Karandikar are not going to stand for council election.

Mr. R. A. Desai, pleader has resigned his office of nominated membership and presidentship of the Taluka Local Board of Hungund in Bijapur.

D'ANNUNZIO OCCUPIES TWO ISLANDS

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

"The Times" learns from Milan that according to "Il Secolo" D'Annunzio has occupied the Islands of Arbe Cherso and Viglia in the Gulf of Quarnelo.

Rome.—The report that D'Annunzios troops have occupied the islands of Arbe Cherso and Viglia is semi-officially denied.

"C. M. GAZETTE"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Commenting on the disallowance of Mr. Sastri's resolution the "Civil and Military Gezette" says:—"After the petulance exhibited by Mr. Sastri when the Viceroy disallowed his resolution on the Punjab disorders, no one will be surprised at the exploitation of that incident to which non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council treated the admirers of Non-Co operation. The proceedings were unworthy of Mr. Sastri and his sympathisers, both personally and professionally. The bitterness of Mr. Sastri's comments itself proved that any hope of a disapassionate debate on an already over debated and inflammatry subject was doomed to disapointment.

"SERVANT"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The "Servant," the new Nationalist daily of Calcutta says:—The disallowance of Mr. Sastri's resolution on the Punjab affairs throws a flood of light on the sort of co-operation that is demanded of us. We won't meet you on your sore points. As an essential of co-operation you must see things with our eyes. It is not Mahomet who must come to the mountain but the mountain that must come to Mahomet. This is as it should be. But that is no reason why Mr. Sastri should withdraw his other resolutions. Impatience and cooperation go ill together. Et Tu Brute, thou too shouldst play into the hands of Mr. Gandhi.

G.I.P. RY. D[ISPUTE]

AGENT CLIMBS DO[WN]

AGREES TO BE BOUND BY DECISION OF CONFERENCE.

We are glad to know that the G. I. P. Railway dispute is likely to be amicably settled the Acting Agent having finally agreed to be bound by the decision of the proposed Conference of five deligates from the employees and five officers. The following communication was sent to the chairman of the mass meeting at Igatpuri by the Acting Agent (Mr. A. C. Rumboll):—

Dear Sir,—With reference to your telegram of the 6th instant, I am prepared to agree to the submission of the following points for decision of a Conference of five officers and five delegates on the understanding that any claims are based on what is due to you under the Manmad agreement and you claim nothing outside it:—

(1) Whether all revisions of cadre granted between 1914, and 1919 should be considered as having been given solely for increased responsibility or in part for increased cost of living, and should be added to the figures shown in column 7 of the table printed in para. 1 of the Manmad agreement.

(2) Whether arrears of increase in rates should be given from 1st April 1919.

(3) Whether war allowance is claimable in addition to the revised rates.

(4) Whether the increased maximum salaries you ask for are claimable under the Manmad agreement.

2. With regard, however, to point (1) I adhere to the Agent's ruling in item No. 616 of Weekly Notices No. 23 dated 4th June 1920 and that the Manmad agreement is to be regarded as altered to that exten.

3. The Railway Board desire that in the first place the matter be referred to the proposed Conference and in the event of the Conference failing to come to agreement in regard to the points under dispute they will be prepared to consider the question of arbitration.

4. I agree to be bound by whatever decision the Conference may come to on the understanding that the delegates on behalf of the staff will be similarly bound.

ARBITRATION BOARD ACCEPTED.

(By our Special Representative.)

The much expected strike has been averted at last owing to better counsel having prevailed with the G. I. P. Railway authorities. It is a matter of surprise that the letter which the Agent wrote to the men on the 14th was not written at an earlier stage of the negotiations. However, since matters have been so amicably settled at least for the present, there is nothing more to be said.

Mr. F G Ginwalla, on behalf of the men, had a long interview with the Acting Agent on the 14th, when the whole position was discussed at a great length, and many points which were obscure were explained. Mr. Rumboll assured Mr. Ginwalla that he has strongly recommended to the Railway Board to accept an arbitration in case the conference of the representatives of the men and the railway fails to arrive at a definite agreement, and thus settle the dispute amicably between themselves. In that case an Arbitration Board is the only way out of the difficulty to avoid an *impasse*, and now that this course has been agreed to by the authorities the men have not gone on strike. There was nothing unusual in Bombay, the men having gone to work as usual. A strike would have meant a great hardship to all classes of people in these days of soaring prices.

Mr. Ginwalla has received a telegram yesterday morning from Igatpuri to the following effect:—Arbitration Board sanctioned. Members of the Arbitration Committee intend to interview you and Mr. Baptista before meeting the Agent. Date of the meeting will follow.

Mr. Ginwalla who intended visiting Igatpuri, in view of the satisfactory settlement of the present issues, has cancelled his visit, and is awaiting further developments. They have all along assumed the most reasonable attitude, which should be an asset, in their favour in any settlement likely to be arrived at.

The workshops are in full swing and working, and there has been no holding off from work up to the present, in view of the attitude of both the Agent and the Railway Board in regard to the arbitration.

AGENT'S REPLY ACCEPTED.

AFTER HOT DISCUSSION.

(From Our Corresponden.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 15.

The Agent's reply accepting the Conference proposal for the arbitration of the chief points under dispute was received at the fag end of the session. Consequently, discussion over the said reply was postponed to the following day. An extremely heated and exciting debate took place this morning. After prolonged discussion lasting for five hours the arbitration was accepted under the conditions proposed by the Agent, to whom the following embodying Conference's decision was then communicated.

REPLY TO THE AGENT.

"Reference your letter 108 M. S. of the 14th. The conference have agreed to accept the proposed Conference to decide our claims under the Manmad agreement and we agree to be bound by the decision arrived at by the majority of the Conference. Should a division occur, the matter is to be referred to an arbitrator, who will be acceptable to both sides. Please wire time, date, place and also the names of the officers who will sit on the Conference. We have selected our delegates. Other grievances of the staff from all the departments will be forwarded to you in the course of a day or so. We demand your sympathetic consideration of the same and also suggest that these should also be dealt with by the proposed Conference."

A CARELESS CLIMB DOWN.

The reason why the Agent's proposal for arbitration was not immediately accepted without the storm of Indignation and Discussion it actually caused was due partially to suspicion against the Agent and also because the proposal had lost all its grace, as it was forced from him against his desire. It has too often proved the case that employers after long and ruinous struggle have been forced to concede claims that they might have allowed with honour and with profit to themselves as soon as they were presented. So said the Viceroy and how literally true it is, for who can dispute that the Agent's proposal has come without honour and profit. The sooner he realises this the better.

MEETING OF G. I. P. RY. CLERKS.

A mass meeting of over 2,000 clerks of the Traffic, Engineering and Audit Departments was held on the 14th instant in the compound of the New Annexe Building to discuss the situation in regard to the steps to be taken on the decision arrived at by the Delegates at Igatpuri.

Mr. Jinvala, Solicitor, and Mr. Motilal (one of the deligates at Igatpuri) who arrived there unexpectedly addressed the crowd and stated that they had just returned after an hour's interview with the Agent who, they stated, had agreed to the demands of the delegates so far as the appointment of a Committee of five officers and five Delegates were concerned to discuss the terms.

They further stated that the staff should not go on strike until they had further information from Igatpuri. The meeting then dispersed.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

STRIKERS REFUSE 10 P. C. INCREASE.

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 14.

The strike of European employees of Steel furnaces and Rolling mills continues. Mr. Marshall, General Manager, met the strikers this morning and offered, it is said, ten per cent increase. The strikers refused the offer. A conference of Mr. Marshall, General Superintendent, Mr. Alexander, Town Administrator, Mr. Sawday, and Chief Accountant, Mr. Madan, was held, this afternoon, in the General Manager's Office. The result is not known. Steel furnaces and rollings mills have been operating as yesterday. It is believed the strike is confined to members of the local branch of Iron and Steel Workers' Association. The immediatea reason of the strike is stated to be a change of rule for the distribution of production bonus. There was no disturbance The strikers are holding private meetings.

FOR BENEFIT OF MADRAS MILKMAN.

IMPPORT OF AYRSHIRE BULLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

For the benefit of Madras Milkmen and improvement of milk supply in Madras the Government through the Agricultural Department have got from Scotland Ayrshire bulls of superior pedigree and kept them at Government House Guindy. Owners of cows are invited to bring their cows to Guindy for service. A fee of Rs. seven will be charged for each animal. Calves by these bulls if properly reared will be purchased by the Agricultural Department at good prices and reared so as to form a separate good milk herd.

[redacted]ES.

[redacted]INERS'

REASON[redacted]TION IN OUTPUT [redacted]XPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0.15 a.m. Sept. 16.

As was to be anticipated the Miners Federation have not taken long in challenging the Government's coal figures. The Federation have issued a statement to the effect that the cos's of production include the abnormal amount spent by mine-owners on development. They contend that this expenditure will continue high as long as the owners believe that decontrol is approaching because their profits are guaranteed, regardless of the preparatory capital expenditure which is always counted as an item of legitimate cost under the Coal Mines Act. They attribute the reduction in output during the three months ended June 30th, to usual holidays and state that it will not affect the Federation's annual calculations of surplus. They attribute the reduction of exports on which most of the profit is made to diversion of export coal to inland use in order to build up accumulation at home of coal in view of the possibility of a strike. The Federation assert that with the return of normal conditions in expenditure on development and expenses there will be sufficient surplus wholly to meet the miners' present demands.

"PEACE STILL POSSIBLE."

MR. HENDERSON HOPEFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

Mr. Henderson, Secretary of the Labour Party has stated with regard to the coal crisis that he is confident that peace is still possible. Meanwhile the official figures from South Wales which is usually regarded as the extremist centre, show that less than fifty per cent of the miners have tendered strike notices. In some districts the apathy for strike is most pronounced.

CABINET MEETING.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Sept. 15

Mr. Lloyd George presided at a Cabinet meeting this evening, at which it is understood that the industrial situation generally and the threatened coal and electricity strikes in particular were discussed in relation to the measures which will be necessary in case they take place.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT MAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Sept. 15

Portland. (Maine). The landslide in favour of the Republicans is now quite clear from the voting in elections for the State Governorship and other offices. This is regarded as a significant result as adopting a parallel of Lancashire and England it is commonly recognised that what Maine thinks to-day the United States thinks to-morrow. The decisive character of the Republican Victory is demonstrated by its majority which is the largest it has ever secured in Maine. The poll was unprecedentedly heavy owing to the participation of women. The League of Nations question was the prominent issue.

PRESIDENT DESCHANEL.

WILL HE RESIGN?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

A telegram from Paris says that the reports of an early resignation of President Deschanel are being revived. It is declared that his health has become appreciably worse.

PRIMARY NEED OF INDIA.

"A DOZEN RIGHT MEN IN RIGHT PLACES."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

In the course of a leading article to-day the "Westminster Gazette" says:—

One of the priamry needs of India at present is a dozen right men in right places, men who are resolute to see that the Reform Scheme has a fair chance, to prevent all idle and embittering talk and to promote partnership and goodwill. The choice of a right man for the Viceroy was never more important. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the future of India depends upon it. The paper suggests to the Government that the occasion needs a man who knows India thoroughly and is acceptable to both Indians and Anglo-Indians, and if it cannot find such a man within ordinary circle it should boldly break with tradition and precedent and look to men who have spent their lives administering India and have shown ability and capacity in doing so. The paper partly regrets that Lord Hardinge has been chosen for Paris because he had supreme qualifications for returning to India as Viceroy in time of stress, but if he is to be ruled out it is vitally necessary that a new precedent should be made for the appointment of a man who has Indian experience and commands respect in India.

IRISH SITUATION.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SINN FEINERS AND MODERATES.

PROMISING STAGE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

The Dublin correspondent of "The Times" says that most important negotiations on the basis of full self-government or Ireland within the Empire have occurred during the past three weeks between trusted Moderate leaders and influential Sinn Feiners. They have reached a promising stage but will be fruitless if Mr. MacSweney is allowed to die in prison.

BOLSHEVIK GOLD FOR "DAILY HERALD."

OFFER REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0.15 a.m. Sept. 16.

The Board of Directors of the "Daily Herald" to-day declined the offer of seventy-five thousand sterling from the Third Internationale and accepted the resignation from the Board of Mr. Meynell who negotiated the offer. The other directors adopted a resolution declaring that they had no knowledge of the offer and expressing confidence that the Labour movement in England would meet the journal's requirements.

A number of newspapers declare that a part of seventy-five thousand sterling in the hands of Mr. Meynell for the "Daily Herald" has been obtained by the sale of stolen Russian jewels.

SITUATION IN MESPOT.

NO MARKED CHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

Bagdad, 14.—There is no marked change in the situation which, however, is improving. Progress is being made towards reopening the Persian line and blookhouses are being constucted to guard the railway. Troops have arrived at Arbil and restored the situation there.

NOCTURNAL ATTACK ON BLOCK-HOUSE REPULSED.

FUTHER MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Sept. 15.

A War Office Mesopotamia communique mentions effective employment of mountain gun at a range of seven hundred yards in repulsing a nocturnal attack on a blockhouse on the Felujah railway.

In the Baqubah area, the column mentioned last night has moved from Iharaban towards Abujisra for the purpose of dealing with the villages and tribes responsible for the attacks on the railway. The column from Kezil Robat, mentioned in the communique of September 11th, is continuing to advance southwards and reports that the railway is intact for two miles south of Kurdahra which is seventy-six miles from Bagdad.

DECREASED OUTPUT OF WORLD'S GOLD.

LIKELY TO REVIVE BIMETALLIC SYSTEM OF CURRENCY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON Sept. 14.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Sept. 15.

"The Times" commenting on the fact that the Transvaal gold output for August was 702,033 ounces a decrease of 34,016 ounces as compared with July says that well-informed circles estimate that this year's world output will be under seventy million sterling as compared with ninety-six million five years ago, while the world's demand for gold has increased and it is estimated that unless new sources of supply are discovered there will be very little gold available for money purposes after the industrial demands are satisfied and India has absorbed her usual quantity.

Some believe that scarcity of gold will eventually revive the question of the bimetallic basis of currency. "The Times" points out in this connection India's currency difficulties which are largely due to the adoption of the bi-metallic system. Experience in all the countries which have tried this system has shown that two standards of value cannot be maintained at fixed par permanently.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Dublin Gazette announces that no vessel carrying passengers eastward bound will be permitted to enter Queenstown.

Chicago.—Jack Johnson, ex-heavy weight boxing champion has been sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for violation of the Federal law forbiding transportation of women from one State to another for immoral purposes.

Referring to the report that the Fifth Dragoon Guards are under orders for Mesopotamia, the War Office says that this is entirely erroneous. They will proceed to Egypt in the ordinary course of relief.

Engagement is announced between Adjutant Bernard Booth, the eldest son of the Salvationist General and Jane, the only child of the Mr. H. W. Bowther of Calcutta.

The death has occurred at Knocke of Lit.-General Sir William Babtie.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

SCHEME FOR INSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Scheme for the institution of a Permanent Court of International Justice provides that the judges of the court shall be elected by the Assembly of the League, independendy from the list of candidates which will be prepared from forty-four national groups of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, instituted at the Hague by the Conventions of 1899 and 1907, each group consisting of two candidates. The Court will be composed of fifteen members elected for nine years.

A concession is, however, made to national susceptibilities by an Article giving each party to dispute the right to have among the judges dealing with its cases one judge of its own nationality, chosen preferably from the list of candidates. The court must hold a sessions each year and the President will be empowered to call extraordinary sessions, if required.

On the delicate question of the Court's competence, the project says that when a dispute has arisen between States and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the Court.

In the case of States which are members of the League the Court shall have jurisdiction to determine cases of legal nature concerning the categories of disputes mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Covenant. The court shall also take cognisance of all disputes submitted to it by convention between parties.

The Hague is proposed as the seat of the Court.

DRAFT SCHEME.

RATIFICATION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

The Draft Scheme for the institution of a Permanent Court of International Justice is published by the League of Nations. The scheme which appears as a special supplement to the League's official journal is published in two languages, namely French and English. It consists of fifty-six articles and has been prepared by the International Committee of Jurists. It was submitted to the Council of the League at San Sebastian which decided to ask the Bourgeois to prepare a report for submission to the Council's session in Brussels in October. The Council will then take a definite decision which, in turn, will be submitted to the first meeting of the Assembly at Geneva in November.

In a letter communicating to Governments of the members of the League of the Nations' scheme prepared by the International Committee of Juris's, the Council of the League emphasises that all members of this Committee signed the report. The council strongly urges its ratification declaring that the failure would be an irreparable international misfortune.

COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICES

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Colonial Medical Services recommends unified service and the appointment of a Director-General. It considers that candidates ought to be young and newly-qualified men and should have been seconded to some hospital appointment at Home as resident medical officers. Candidates should be selected by a competitive examination which might be a general examination for all public services, but candidates should be approved as well as examined. The minimum pay should be six hundred sterling yearly.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LORD MILNER.

"ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 16.

The "Morning Post" states authoritatively that the reported resignation of Lord Milner is absolutely without foundation. Since the armistice he has been closely engaged on a number of questions of momentous interest to the Dominions and Colonies and also the Empire as a whole, which he hopes to carry ultimately to settlement. He is now in the best of health and the present obligations compel him to remain in office during one of the gravest periods in the nation's affairs.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Rainfall has been mainly confined to Burma, North-East India and south of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Mysore, Malabar; local in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South-East Madras, Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in east and north Punjab, Kashmir, middle of Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina three-quarters inch; Fazpur, Silchar one, Gauhati, two, Dhubri four, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri four, Darjeeling, Burdwan and Purnea one; Ambala and Sialkot three-quarters; Seoni and Belgaum one; Bangalore three-quarters; Salem and Kurnool, a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

TO OPEN ON 24th INSTANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

Reuter learns that the League of Nations' Financial Conference which opens at Brussels on the 24th instant is expected to last a fortnight. All nations including the United States will be represented by three delegates each

Germany, Austria and Bulgaria have been invited to send delegates but only in a consultative capacity.

Britain will be represented by Lord Chalmers, formerly Premanent Secretary to the Treasury, Lord Cullen, formerly Governor of the Bank of England and Mr. Henry Bell, General Manager of the Lloyd's Bank.

The Dominions representatives will be Canada; Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia;
Australia Col. J. R. Collins;
India Mr. H. F. Howard, formerly Secretary Finance Department. Sir Marshall Frederick Reid and Sir Fazilbhoy Currimbhoy;
New Zealand Colonel Sir James Allen;
South Africa, Mr. Blankenburg, Acting High Commissioner.

RUSSO-POLISH OPERATIONS.

MILITARY PROBABILITIES IN NEAR FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0.15 a.m. Sept. 16.

Particular interest lies in a telegram from Warsaw communicated to Reuter dealing with the military probabilities in the near future, in view of the reported Bolshevik intention to carry out a new offensive against Poland on both the extreme wings. According to the message the period of large operations on the Polish front may be considered as virtually terminated and no sudden changes in the situation on the Polish-Bolshevik front are expected. The sole object of Polish movements is the clearing of the Grodno-Brestlitovsk line of Bolshevik bands and the freeing of East Galicia. The Bolsheviks in the north are alleged to be actively working to provoke a conflict between the Lithuanian and Polish troops and the success of such an intrigue would be of considerable military advantage to the Soviet.

The Moscow Government recognises the risk of Odessa falling into the hands of Ukrainian peasants who have risen in revolt and threaten the Soviet rear. The Soviet has consequently tried to win over the Ukarinian chief Machno, but the latter has refused offers and remains faithful to his treaty with General Wrangel.

General Wrangel is negotiating with Ataman Petlura with a view to common action against the Bolsheviks. One of Petlura's conditions is the recognition of independence of the Ukraine with all its attributes.

ITALIAN LABOUR TROUBLE.

CONDITIONS IN COMMANDEERED FACTORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.

Graphic details which are coming in in connection with the conditions existing in the commandeered factories in Italy show that the workers at Turin are up against the awkward plight. Raw materials and coal are petering out and money and foodstuffs are the pressing problems. The results of the men's attempts to barter manufactured goods for peasants' produce have been almost barren. Meanwhile, despite the railwaymen's refusal to transport them troops are flowing into Turin daily and tanks, guns and armoured cars are in readiness as the authorities are afraid that hunger may drive the workers to make a descent like wolves on the city.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

To-day's market opened quiet but steady. In the coal section there was only a small enquiry and very few transactions were reported. In the jute section Anglo-Indians were in enquiry and again improved their position closing at 513. In the miscellaneous section the British India Corporation and Tinnevelly Textiles were in demand. Dunbar cottons were again active and after rising to 654-8 fell back to 641. Kesorams were also in demand, fluctuating between 21-4 and 20-8 closing easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 52, Bengal Giridih 21-12, Imperial 14-4. Minto 33-4,, New Kessurgarh 35.

Jute:—Anglo India 513, Alliance 845, Auckland 490-8 and 494-8 s.l.; Bally 321 s.l.; Budge Budge 768, Craig 11-12, Century 9-6, Dalhousie 760 and 762 s.l., Delta (pref) 96; Fort William 568, Gondalpara 1935, Howrah 64-1, Kamarhatty 1116, Lawrence 975, Lansdowne 573, Lothian 605, New Central 1095, National 494, Northbrook 106-8 s.l., Nuddea 84, Naihati 838, Orient 292, Reliance 66-4 s.l., Waverley 15.8.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saws 11-4, Alliance Bank (pref) 94 and 92 s. l.; Bank of Bengal 1940, British India Corporation 12-10, Barmah Finance and Mining 10-8, Britannia Biscuits 9-8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 13-12, British India Tobacco 9-12, Bengal Paper Mills 127 s.l., Calcutta Oil and Cake 14-4, Champaran Sugar 42-8, Central Provinces Cements 10-10, Dunbar Cotton 641, xd.d., Howrah Oil 29-12, Hatirkool Oil 1-12, Humo Pipe 16-12, Indo Burma Tin 6-4. Indian Iron and Steel (new) 1 discount, Ivan Jones 14-8, Kesoram Cotton 20-8, Scindia Steam Navigation 3-8 discount, Steel Products 14-4, Sugar Corporation 2-8 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfers one shilling ten half pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten five-eighth pence.

NON-COOPERATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

recommended by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee.

I apologise to the voters, a considerable body of whom had signified their preference for me and had promised their votes.'

Mr. K. V. Jambunatha Iyer, B.A., L.B., Pleader and Municipal Councillor, Trichinopoly writes to the "Hindu.":—

"In obedience to the mandate of the Calcutta Special Congress which is binding on all Nationalists and Congressmen,—whatever may be their personal views regarding the burning question of Non-Co-operation—I have the honour to withdraw my candidature for election to the Madras Legislative Council to represent the urban group of Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Municipalities."

Mr. V. Lakshmonarayana of Guntur writes under date 11th September to the "Hindu:"—

"At the time of the Guntur District Conference, I announced that I would withdraw my candidature for the Local Legislative Council if the Special Congress adopted the resolution on Non-Co-operation. In pursuance of the resolution of the Congress, I hereby withdraw my candidature."

AN AMERICAN SUPPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much favoured by you giving some space to an opinion of mine in your popular paper.

I am an American living in Bombay since many a year, keenly observing the political activities taking place here.

Every individual is conscious of the fact that a Congress decision possesses an immense power and authority over the people and is a sort of impetus to them to fight for their rights. Even then it generally happens that some black sheep come forward and destroy the sacred charm of that decision by their criticisms. The result is that a split is made in the united strength of the people and all the labours of the Congress outside vanish away gradually into nothing. If precautions are not taken immediately the same thing may be repeated once more. The Congress has decided to accept the non-cooperation programme of Mr. Gandhi this time and the decision ought to end there. But what we see is that many so-called leaders of India are hammering people to pour cold water over the endeavours of the Congress and Mr. Gandhi, upon the simple plea that Mr. Gandhi insists upon the boycott of councils. A hard task indeed. The boycott of councils would of course place these leaders in a position in which their ambitions would be converted into idle dreams, and that would be a sacrifice beyond their control. To retain these ambitions in their possession they argue that they can work more effectively by entering into councils rather than by boycotting them, in spite of the fact that throughout their council career, every opposition, protest and demonstration raised by them, has been thrust back into their very face without the least response. It is upon this point that I venture to offer my humble opinion.

Since the non-cooperation programme of Mr. Gandhi has been carried out by the Congress, it is but essential that the whole nation should join in its accomplishment. It is unity in action alone which can lead the nation to its goal of independence, and the minor difficulties of councils and such other things will vanish away in no time. The best thing that the people can do now is to place implicit faith in Mr. Gandhi and co-operate with him in solving this tremendous problem. As a reward faith can work out wonders for them.—Yours, etc.

WILLIS RAY.

Colaba.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN PRACTICE.

NOMINATED COUNCILLOR RESIGNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige.

The news of the National verdict on 'Non-co-operation" reached this place this afternoon. In obedience to, and in duty bound by that National Mandate, I have this very day sent in my resignation of the office of the nominated member and President of the Taluka Local Board of Hungund in Bijapur District.—Yours, etc.

R. A. DESAI.
Pleader.

Hungund, Sept. 12.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S PROGRAMME.

OFFICE OF A.-I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO BE REMOVED TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Owing to the resignation of Pundit Gokarannath Misra of the office of the Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee Mr. V. J. Patel has to cancel all his engagements here and postpone his going to the United Provinces and the Punjab which he originally intended to do. He leaves to-morrow by the Bengal Nagpur Mail and halts at Nagpur for about two days to supervise the arrangements in connection with the next sessions of the Congress and then proceeds to Bombay. As the whole work of the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee falls on him he intends to shift the office immediately from Lucknow to Bombay. Shortly after the office arrangements are complete at Bombay, he will convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the draft instructions on the non-cooperation resolution of the Congress prepared by the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Calcutta.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received at 2-15 a.m., September 16,
Through Reuter's Agency.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Washington.—Maine had elected a Republican Governor by an overwhelming majority. This is a smashing blow to the Democrats. It is the worst drubbing the latter have ever had in Maine. Democrats also hoped to reduce the Republican's majority to below twenty thousand whereas the Republican Governor has been elected by a margin of sixty thousand votes.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.

Teheran.—The British column from Persia should link up with the Bagdad column on the 15th near Shahraban, thus re-opening communications bttween Persia and Mesopotamia. After the railway has been cleared, the first task will be to evacuate women and children from Karind.

The position at Kuba is less anxious than the position at Samawa where rations are running out. The isolated garrison at Samawa is 450/ strong. The relief column is expected to leave Nasireyeh for Samawa a week hence.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Cossacks are preparing a fresh advance and have re-occupied Imamzade and Hashim.

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With regard to "The Times" report of secret negotiations for the Irish settlement, it is stated that the Irish Peace Conference knows nothing regarding them. It appears that negotiations were undertaken by the Unionist anti-Partition League who demand vital preliminary concession from Sinn Fein. They are regarded as bound to prove fruitless.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.

In connection with a telegram from Bombay hinting that Major-General Ironside will assume supreme command in Mesopotamia, official circles in London declare it is intended that Major-General Ironside shall take up command under Lieutenant-General Haldane whose retirement is not indicated.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.

A Meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester adjourned for a fortnight after lengthy discussion on the question of adoption of shortime which will be largely influenced by the possibilities of the coalstrike.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.

In connection with the coal crisis the "Daily Herald" yesterday morning gave prominence to what appeared to be the inspired statement declaring that the question of decontrol of prices was the fundamental obstacle to any negotiations because it was considered that decontrol would send up domestic prices. Therefore, the Goverment could point a way to negotiations by giving a pledge which had hitherto not been forthcoming that prices would not be decontrolled.

The Prime Minister, this morning, issued the following statement:—It is the considered policy of the Government gradually to free the coal industry from Government control, but as long as the present discrepancy continues between the export price and the home price which is regulated by the cost of production, it is impossible for the Government to abandon the control price of coal at pithead. Until the export price approximates much more closely to the home price, it is the intention of the Government to retain some form of control over the pithead prices and of the quantity allowed for export in order that the coal required for domestic and industrial consumption may be afforded at a reasonable price.

* * * * *

The Government has always recognised that the Trade Union organisation is vital to the interests of Labour and it has consistently accepted the principle that Trade Unions should represent the interests of their members in the whole industrial field. In all questions affecting wages and conditions of labour in the mining industry, the right of the Federation to speak and negotiate on behalf of its members has never been questioned. But if the Trade Union or any section of the community attempts to usurp the functions committed to Government by the whole body of people, such claim must unhesitatingly be resisted. It is those who make such a claim, not those who resist it, who imperil the record, the position and work of the Trade Union.

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There are only three more days in which to find a solution of the electricians, dispute with a view to securing the withdrawal of strike notices for the 18th inst. which threaten London's tubes, trams and lighting. Yesterday's first sitting of the Court of Inquiry yielded little hope of an amicable settlement. Meanwhile the conference of London's local authorities has been convened for the 16th for the purpose of discussing the possibility of averting the disruption of public services. Yesterday, Manchester electricians gave a notice that they will strike on the 21st which will cause stoppage of trams, electric trains and many big industries. Most of the large towns throughout the country are expected to follow Manchester's example.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.

Events in Ulsters are moving swiftly towards the creation of Ulster's new Civil Guard. The Government's policy will be to place the restoration and preservation of order as far as possible in Irish hands. In this connection the "Irish Times" declares that the creation of a new force of which a hundred thousand can be enrolled is the only encouraging sign in the Irish situation. It will go a long way towards averting disaster which seemed inevitable last week.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 13th instant was 3491.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

NON-COOPERATION IN CONGRESS.

MR. GANDHI'S FINAL REPLY.

The following is the final reply of Mr. Gandhi to the debate on his resolution on Non-cooperation, at the Special Sessions of the Congress.:—

I know that I have got to perform a duty by you and answer some of the many objections that have been raised against the points in the proposition. You have now listened to all speeches but one, with respectful attention. I am exceedingly sorry that you refused to hear Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. You have heard Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, and Mrs. Besant—a host in themselves. You have heard the arguments advanced by Mrs. Besant and several other speakers. They have all a splendid record of service behind them. They have hitherto led the Congress for a number of years and have given you their best services and I know that you will give all arguments that have been advanced against my resolution the respect that they are entitled to. But at the same time I am here to tell you that with all my anxiety to be convinced of any error of judgment or otherwise that I have committed I stand unconvinced.

QUESTION OF PRACTICABILITY.

It has been suggested by Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Das that this programme is impracticable. Is it not capable of being practised? I venture to suggest to you that it is capable of being practised to-day by everyone who is affected by the several items. There is the introduction of the word "gradual" and Mr. Das has very properly laid emphasis upon that word in order to show that it is in recognition of the impracticable nature of at least two items, those relating to schools and law courts. I respectfully differ from him. The introduction of that adjective is a concession to our weakness and recognition of our unreadiness. I admit that with the introduction of the adjective, these two items may be absolutely, whittled down. It would depend largely upon the sense of indignation that has really fired the nation and it will still more largely depend upon the work that may be put into the programme by real workers. You may depend upon it that so long as the Non-Co-operation Committee started by the Central Khilafat Committee is in existence so long will you find these items, and many more, continuantly placed before you for acceptance and every argument and every inducement will be held out to you—not pecuniary but every inducement in the interest of the nation—and every appeal will be made to your patriotic spirit in order that you may be stimulated to action. I have not the slightest doubt even with the experience of only one and half months behind me, that we shall have a fairly good response from the country. I contend that this programme is not unpracticable, in the sense that anybody who wishes to enforce those items can do so to day. It is not a physical impossibility with him. It is practical if he wanted really to enforce complete boycott of foreign goods.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

In my humble opinion this item is practical impossibility as other items are undoubtedly not. I have given you my reasons for accepting this item in my programme. Though in theory this is sound, was most anxious to place before the nation only those things which the nation, if it was willing and ready, could put it into practice to day.

"BUILDING WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

Let me not conceal one great fact from you. I do suggest to you that if you want to carry out the programme of Non-Co-operation as sketched by me it is expected of you—and you will find in the course of our perigrinations that we shall be continually dinning the thing into your ears,—it is expected of you that if it is at all possible for you you will withdraw your children from schools to-morrow and lawyers will suspend their practice from to-morrow. But, as I have said, if you have not the ability, if you have not immediate readiness the introduction of the adjective gives you thinking time. I decline to accept the interpretration that some in the audience placed upon these two items, when they questioned that they are to withdraw their childrens only when national schools are ready, and that lawyers should suspend practice when arbitration courts are established. That in my opinion is building before foundation. I cannot put a handsome pile of buildings or ever erect a straw cotage without having children to educate. When a nation is at war, whether non-violent, or violent, it is an indispensable condition that it empties its schools and law courts. I have gone through two wars myself. In them schools remained in suspended animation and so were the law courts closed, rather because litigants had no time to think of their private quarrels and parents came to the conclusion that the best education that their children could receive at a critical time in their history was that they should understand that it was better for them to have their children's education suspended for a time than that they should remain in a state of evil. These two items are undoubtedly tests of our feelings in the matter and if the nation feels it will act up to these twe things.

WANT OF NOTICE.

Much has been made of want of notice and, if facts were as they are supposed to be, I think it would be sound argument. But perhaps it has escaped even Mr. Pal's notice, even Mr Jinnah's notice, that really this question of notice arises only because of the introduction of new elements in the programme, namely the demand for Swaraj. If we were making a new demand for Swaraj, the argument will be final; they, as an honourable nation, ought to give a clear emphatic notice to the British people, but in my programme it is not put in that fashion. have said that without Swaraj it would be impossible to prevent repetition of wrongs such as have been inflected in Punjab and therefore in it is programme Swaraj is no independent demand, but has sidewand made because in the opinion of the Congress it is necessary in order to guard against a future contingency to have Swaraj. In my humble opinion, here is absolutely nothing wrong in it. But go forward. Both Messrs. Jinnah and Malaviya have accepted Mr. Pal's programme. You will find therein that some of the items are to be enforced from to-morrow and what the amendment states is that the other items will be reduced to practice later on and that while the mission is conducting its affairs, some operation of Non-Co-operation programme is to be enforced from the population of India. I think the Congress may well hold that notice sufficient for its purpose without in any way damaging the prestige of the whole nation which are convertible terms.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

I come to the final point, namely, boycott of Councils. I must confess that I have not yet heard a single argument in favour of going to councils. All the argument that has up to now been advanced is seeing that we have done something given through these councils during 35 years, seeing that the Reformed Council is really in response to our agitations—which I admit—and seeing that there is greater scope for obstruction as we can command a majority in influencing voters—which too I admit—we may be able by going to Councils, to paralyse Government, or the administration, as the case may be. In my humble opinion, as student of English History, I have found, and it is a practical maxim adopted in English public life, that every institution thrives on obstrucion. When we seeks elections to Councils, I assure you that Government will not be pleased to see Nationalists outside the Councils. Government are eager to-day to have Nationaliste in the Councils. You will take my evidence for what it is worth. It may be bad evidence, but it is there. It is my firm opinion that the services public men want to render can be rendered outside the Councils, rather than inside and such services will be infinitely greater than the services they render in the Councils. What is the secret of the great power of the late and the only Lokamanya of the country? Do you suppose that, if it had gone to the Council he would have exercised the unrivalled influance that he exercised over all the millions of India?

TILAK ON NON-CO-OPERATION.

You have had evidence given before you in connection with his opinion. I am exceedingly sorry that you had not evidence brought before you as to what he considered in connection with the programme. But as the matter has been brought before you, it has become my painful duty to give you avidence, that is in my possession. I happened at his wish to wait upon him in company with Mr. Shaukat Ali a fortnight before his demise and he said "I personally believe that it will be better to go to Councils and obstruct where it was necessary and operate where also it was necessary" when Mr. Shaukat Ali told him. "What about your promise to Musalmans in Delhi", at which also I was present he immediately added "Oh, yes, if the Musalmans do the thing". He laid emphasis on it and did not merely speak, of the boycott of Councils. He said. "I give you my word that my party will stand with you." I do not want you to exaggerate the value of this evidence. As I know his name is a name to conjure with and his opinion must carry great weight with those of us who believed that he was unrivalled in his continued prosecutions for the attainment of Swaraj and naturally any opinion that might be cited as having come from him must carry weight.

What do these Councils mean? A simple test I venture to present to you and leaders is that these two wrongs that we are come to consider are the Khilaphat and the Punjab. Do you believe that by going to the Council and engaging in debates there, you can produce a direct impression on British ministers and secure a revision of the Turkish terms and repentence on account of the Punjab affair? Our reverend brother and leader Pandit Malaviya has said that very soon all that the Congress Sub-Committee asked for will be granted, because some or most of the officers are already gone or will be presently going and in April even the Viceroy will have gone. I respectfully suggest that it is not what I at least intended when I put my pen to that report. I said emphatically, even at our discussion, that the dismissal of the officers be based upon their incapacity and the atrocity, that they were guilty of and not by efflux of time and that the Viceroy should be compulsorily retired if he does not tender his resignation before his time. It does not serve my purpose when the Viceroy goes by efflux of time; and to also the officers. If the officers are retired compulsorily but not retired on these specific grounds, it does not serve my purpose at all. I want a repentent clean heart, a change of heart, and I miss any repentence, any change of heart and the hand of followship which I had thought was extended at the time of the Amritsar Congress—and that is my reason for having then suggested co-operation with Government, but having found out afterwards that there was no redress of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, the painfull revelation has dawned on me that the British ministers, or the Government of India never meant well by the people of India. Instead of repentence, a challenge is given to India, that if you want to be ruled by Britain the price is territorism. Therefore I want to make this party of terrorists, a present of these law Courts, a present of the Education of my children if cannot bring them into national schools.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS.

But I certainly decline to wait for establishment of their schools. Necessity is the mother of invention. When there are children without schools, I promise that our Revered leader Pandit Malaviya will himself go up from place to place and collect subscriptions for opening national schools. I do not want to starve the Indian mind. I want every Indian to be educated along proper lines, educated to understand the dignity of his nation and not receive the education that makes him a slave.

THE PUBLIC MIND.

There are many other points but I would reiterate two things. The public will not understand our fine distinctions. It will mean that Non-Co-operation must commence at the top, viz, in a body miscalled representative body, namely the Reformed Council and, if the best mind of the country refuses to associate with that Government, I promise that Government's eye will be opened. The condition is that those wh refrain will not go to sleep, but move from one end of the country to the other and bring every grievance to the notice not of Government but of the public and, if my programme is carried out, the Congress will be going from year to year and give public expression to those grievances, so that the volume of wrong ever increasing as it rolls, will inflame the great nation and enoble the nation to harbour, to conserve all its anger and its heat and transmute it into irresistible energy.

THE MOSLEM DECISION.

Please recognise one fundamental settled fact, that the Muslim League has passed a resolution that they are going to boycott Councils entirely. Do you believe that one fourth of our body may pull one way and three fourths in another way? If these were running along parallel, lines I can understand it, but here they will be pulling in opposite ways and is it right that it should be so? Can Hindus gain anything even by a policy of obstruction, if every believer in Islam boycotts the Council, as he could boycott sin. That in the religious position in Islam, they consider it is sinful for them to go to the Councils and take the oath of allegiance. Let not practical India and practical politicians who gather here from year to year forget this settled fact. If they believe that they will be able to change the Mussalman mind and that those resolutions of the Muesalmans are pious wishes then certainly the argument that I have no advanced falls to pieces. But if you believe that Mussalmans are in earnest, that they feel the wrong, and as time goes on the wrong instead of dying out, and being forgotten, will gather force day after day, then you will understand that as time goes forward, the energy of Mussalmans will increase, whether Hindus help them or do not help them. That is the choice that lies before the whole of this national assembly. I therefore respectfully submit to you that I have not embarked upon this thing without careful thought and it is not a matter of pleasure or joy to me to put myself, a humble, single individual, always liable to err, against the best leaders of the country. But there it is a matter of duty. Whereas I see clearly before me that if we want to cement the relations between Hindus and Mussalmans, and we want them to endure for ever, there is no escape for us but a complete association with them, so long as they remain on the right path and adopt honourable means and do not over-reach themselves in forming their demands and so long as they do not resort to violence.

CONCLUSION.

There are many other things which have been said and to which I might have given reply. But I have tried your patience unduly. My business is finished when I have placed every argument in a dispassionate manner and not as an advocate, but if it is at all possible for me to speak as a judge, and I assure you I have endeavoured to place the whole argument pure and simple as a judge, I owe a great deal to Pandit Malaviya. The relations that subsist between him and me the country does not know. I would give my life to placate him to please him and follow him, at a respectful distance. But when it becomes a matter of sacred duty and conviction I hold that I am absolved from any obligation to follow him. I know that he absolves me from any such obligation of following him and if I, who venerate him, adopt a course different from his, you will understand that I am absolutely serious and sincere when I ask every one in this pandal to use his own individual judgment and not to be carried away in the slightest degree by my personality. Finally, if you pass this resolution, you will do so with your eyes open. If you think everyone of you individually has the capacity and willingness to offer this small measure of sacrifice in the name of the nation, and for the sake of securing lasting friendship with Mussalmans you will not hesitate to adopt the resolution, but if you cannot satisfy these conditions you will not hesitate to reject this resolution. (Cheers.)

OIL STRIKES AND POLICE INTERFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 14.

With regard to the alleged police interference with the employees of the oil companies in Madras the Government has issued a press communique stating that information before Government is that there has been no interference beyond what was necessary to prevent breaches of peace. Orders have been issued to police that they should take no part in dispute between oil companies and their workmen.

THREATENED STRIKE OF POSTMEN.

A WEEK'S NOTICE GIVEN.

NO REPLY FROM D. G. YET.

The following express telegram was sent to the Director General of Post and Telegraph, Simla, by the President of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, Bombay, on 13th instant:—

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, POST AND TELEGRAPH, SIMLA.

No reply received yet to my letter unless reply received within one week strike is inevitable Postmen and Packers agreed.—Baptista, President.

REPRESENTATION TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

The following communication, dated Bombay, 24th August 1920, from Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, president of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, to Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, has been sent to us for publication:—

Sir,—With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India No. 4737 of 30th July, 1920, regarding the revised scale of pay for the Bombay Circle I regret to inform you that its inadequacy has causes the deepest disappointment throughout Bombay. The recommendations of the Committee demonstrate the unwisdom of appointing one Committee for the whole of India. Such a Committee is incapable of confining themselves to local evidence for solving local problems. The necessaries in Bombay may be luxuries in Madras. This seems to be the view taken of the Bombay evidence by the Hon. Mr. Sarma. The result is that Bombay fares ill in the revised pay. The average gain will not exceed Rs. 5 per mensem. This kind of liberality is not calculated to excite enthusiasm or engender contentment.

2. The Bombay Postmen demanded a time-scale pay of Rs. 35—2½—60. Government have sanctioned 27-27-27 plus 1-45. In the former case the maxim would be reached in 10 years in the latter case only in 21 years.—The men asked for full retrospect effect; Government have conceded it partially by imposing a limit of 50 per cent. with two exceptions. The men have claimed Rs. 10 for house-rent; Government have given Rs. 7 only. The men can get a Sanitary tenement for self, wife and two children for less than Rs. 10 a month. Economy is mistaken in this respect. Government will infallibly drive the postmen to insanitary quarters and early grave in this "City of Death" by such economy. The men prayed for a salary of Rs. 70 Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 with house rent of Rs. 10, 15, and 15 for Readers Overseers and Sub-Inspectors. They asked for the creation of new posts of Sub-Inspectors. These prayers have been practically ignored. Sub-Inspectors are not created. The readers and Overseers are merged into postmen. Whether these designations be dropped or retained, the only benefit they gain by the degradation is a duty allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 over and above the pay and allowances admissible to them as postmen according to the time-scale of pay. These are poor prospects and emoluments for a service that constitutes the backbone of the whole system.

3. It is estimated that the approximate cost of the revision will be Rs. 27.42 lacs. The figure looks large but the percentage is small when the whole cost of Postal administration is considered. It is not clear whether this estimated cost is immediate or ultimate. If it be ultimate, as it appears to be, then the maximum of 27.42 lacs will not be reached for a decade or more. When it is attained the average increase in pay will be less than 5 per man bearing in mind the total number of employees of this class in Postal service. In this connection I would invite your attention to a very important error in the tables of Revised Scales of Pay. It is stated that in the minimum and the Maximum of the present pay and allowances are Rs. 24 and Rs. 38 respectively. In fact they are Rs. 28 and Rs. 56 so far as the Postmen in Bombay are concerned including the Overseers and Readers. At the interview I had with the Hon. Mr. Clarke on the 31st of January 1920 at which you were present, he abolished the probationary grade of Rs. 14 and the fifth grade of Rs. 16 and promoted the men of these grades to the fourth grade of Rs. 18. He also increased the allowances from Rs. 8 to 10 to all drawing under Rs. 30 from Rs. 30 and from 25 to 40 per cent. for men drawing Rs. 30 or over. The latter change raised the allowance to Rs. 12, 14 and 16 for salaries of Rs. 30, 35 and 40 respectively. These change brought the minimum and maximum to Rs. 28-56 and not to Rs. 24-38 as stated in the tables. It is necessary for me to observe that this has a very important bearing upon the effect of the 50 per cent. limitation in giving retrospective effect or allowing all past permanent service to count for increments under the time-scale of pay. If the minimum be 24 the rate of limitation will stop the increment at Rs. 36 whereas the minimum of 28 will allow increments till 42. In the case of the maximum the difference will evidently be more pronounced. I do not know how this will work in practice, but I trust you will give instructions that so far as Bombay is concerned the increment should be based on the minimum and maximum of Rs. 28-56 respectively.

4. Under the time-scale now sanctioned all postmen below the scale of the first grade will begin on Rs. 27. This would apply to 686 out of 940 postmen readers and overseers of Bombay. The initial increment makes great difference between the grades of (14.16) 18, 20 and 25 as at present in force. The length of service will bring some benefit, but the first three years will bring no increment. Thereafter only one Rupee per annum. The result is that the majority will get very little more than they get at present, as some of the advantage will be taken away by the reduced allowances from Rs. 10 to 7.

DEFECTS OF NEW SYSTEM.

5. The most important defects of the new system are (1) that the initial pay is too low and (2) the promotion too slow. I have in my last representation emphasised the fact that the postmen are not recruited from the menial class. You have experienced difficulty in obtaining the full complement of men on account of the inattractive pay. I do not believe any reasonable men in Bombay will deny that it is impossible for men of this class to maintain wife and two children in Bombay for less than Rs. 50 a month. The statement of cost of five specific cases submitted to the Committee placed the cost from Rs. 51 to Rs. 78. Every one of these five men were in debt. The accuracy of these statements were never challenged. They can be investigated even now. I took the greatest pain and care to varify them. I can myself vouch for their accuracy. I append copy thereof for your information. In the face of these facts it is entirely impossible for the Bombay Postmen to accept the time-scale of 27-27-27 plus 1 equal 45 and the House rent of Rs. 7. This will give them at the end of 21 years. Rs. 52 which is the minimum cost of a family in Bombay according to the statements. This means a long life of struggle, anxiety and even misery. Society ought to rescue them from such a life. It is cruel and even inhuman. The cats and dogs we keep have a happier life. I have no doubt the Citizens of Bombay will welcome any system whereby the burden of the increased cost will fall upon them for all letters posted or delivered in Bombay in order to defray the cost of adequate salaries for their postmen. The postmen are dissatisfied. I annex a copy of the Resolution passed on 20th August 1920. I can assure you that the Postmen are ready to resign rather than serve on such a pittance. I trust therefore that you will reconsider the decision of Government and urge upon them the necessity of accepting the demands of the men as stated in para 2 above. I would beg of you immediate attention. Delay is dangerous and is sure to drive them to the Weapon of Strike. Therefore please let me know by wire if you are prepared to reconsider the sanctioned time-scale of pay. I shall be glad to discuss with you any possible compromise. This appeal of mine is applicable with equal force to the cause of the Packers.—Yours, etc.,

RESOLUTION I.

This meeting of all the Postmen, Packers etc., of Bombay unanimously resolves that the Orders recently issued by the Government of India in the matter of their pay and allowances are totally inadequate and wholly unsatisfactory; and respectfully urges on the authorities that the whole question, so far at least as Bombay is concerned, should be reconsidered at an early date in the light of economic conditions prevailing in Bombay City.

RESOLUTION II.

This meeting of all the postmen, Packers etc., of Bombay unanimously protests against the insulting language used and discourteous treatment meted out by the Hon. Mr. Clarke, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs on leave to the members of the Postmen's and Packers' Deputation that waited on him in Bombay on the 6th August 1920.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACTUAL COST OF FIVE FAMILES.

N. B.—It will be observed that the cost exceeds the income.

In order to make ends meet, it becomes necessary for the bread-winner to send his family to his native place for more than half the year, during which time he boards with somebody and thus saves money to maintain his family partly in Bombay and partly in his native village. All these five Postmen are now indebted to various people for sums varying from 2 to 300.

STATEMENT OF MINIMUM COST.

For man, wife, and 2 children, per month.

	Rs.	as.	p.
House Rent. Varies considerably. Should be fixed at Rs. 10 as minimum	10	0	0
Rice, 8 Pylees per adult and 2 pylees per child at 12 annas per pylee	15	0	0
Pulse, ½ pylee per adul and 1/8 pylee per child at 9 annas per pylee	3	6	0
Pulse, 1 pylee per adult and 1/8 pylee per child at 1 Rupee per pylee	2	8	0
Onions, 10 seers per adult and 2½ seers per child at 6 pies per seer	0	12	6
Potatoes, 4 seers per adult and 1 seer per child at 1 anna per seer	0	10	0
Cocoanuts, 15 cocoanuts per month for whole family at 2 annas per nut	1	14	0
Vegetables, 1 seer per day for family at 1½ annas per seer	2	5	6
Condiments, 1 rupee per family	1	0	0
Cocoanut Oil, 2½ seers per month at 5 annas per seer	0	12	6
Sweet Oil, 2½ seers per month at 6 annas per seer	0	15	0
Kerosine, 6 bottles per month at 2½ annas per bottle	0	13	6
Meat, 2 or 3 lbs. a month at 6 annas per lb.	1	0	0
Fish, Dry Bombay Ducks etc.,	1	0	0
Fire wood, 4 loads of 3½ maunds each at Rs. 1-6-0 per load	5	8	0
Tea, 1 lb. per month at 11 annas per lb.	0	11	0
Sugar, 8 seers per month at 4 annas per seer	2	0	0
Milk, ½ seer per day at 4 annas per seer	3	12	0
Dhobi and Barber	1	8	0
Clothes, for man, wife and 2 children at Rs. 36 per annum	3	0	0
Miscellaneous,	1	0	0
Total	59	8	0

N. B.—Nothing is shown here for medicines, ghee, wheat and education.

KACHGARHI MURDER TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The Kachgarhi murder trial has been adjourned to September 16th to enable Khilafat lawyers to arrive from Calcutta.

PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

It has been decided to place the port of Chittagong under the direct control of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the necessary legislation to give effect to this decision is now under consideration of Government of India.

Notes bythe Mail

BRITISH TRADE BOOM.

The British export trade during July was the highest on record, showing an increase of £21,099,554 over the figures for June. The value of the exports was £137,451,904, compared with £116,352,350 for June and £65,315,691 for July 1919. Imports dropped from £170,491,230 in June to £163,342,351, compared with £153,065,760 in July last year. This means that there was a big stride forward in reducing the adverse trade balance.

The biggest increase in exports was in cotton yarns and manufactures, which reached £39,910,160 (£21,406,922 more than last year). Iron and steel manufactures accounted for £14,657,939 (increase on last year £8,846,874), woollens and worsteds £14,329,517 (increase £6,106,306); vehicles, including locomotives, ships, and aircraft, £7,280,578 (increase £6,267,534; machinery, £7,344.057 (increase £4.623,629); textiles, excluding silk, wool, and cotton, £5,279,071 (increase £3,283,818); clothing, £5,189,736 (increase £3,421,851); and chemicals, drugs, and dyes, £4,461,273 (increase £2,571,851).—"Daily Mail."

PAPER CLOTHING.

Striped grey trousers and a blouse trimmed with blue insertion are being exhibited at the Imperial War Museum, London as specimens of German paper-made clothing. The war played havoc with the textile requirements of the Fatherland, 90 per cent. of which came from outside, and very early in the struggle large numbers of live Germans were wearing paper stockings and dead Germans were being buried in paper shrouds. British prisoners in Germany were supplied with paper garments, and out of a party of non-commissioned officers who arrived in Switzerland one was wearing a purple brocade coat and the others had suits of papercloth. In this matter, one may add, the Germans only copied the Chinese and the Japanese. The Chinese have long worn paper waistcoats, made for the most part of old "files" of newspapers.—"Morning Post."

INDIA'S BALANCE SHEET.

A white paper (No. 184, H.M.S.O., Westminter, S.W. 1, 3d.) was issued in mail week from the India Office showing a return of the net income and expenditure of British India for the three years from 1916-17 to 1918-19. There was a general increase of expenditure in the year 1918-19 amounting roughly to £18,000,000 over the previous year and to £29,000 000 over the year 1916-17. But whereas in the two former years there had been an excess of revenue over expenditure of seven of eight millions, the returns for the year 1918-19 show a defict of £3,820,409.

The receipts from taxation increased by £8,000,000 as compared with 1916-17 but were only £2,000,000 in excess of those for 1917-18. The railways have brought in £3,000,000 additional revenue as compared with 1916-17, but only £500,000 over the figures for 1917-18. The gain on the exchange on remittances between India and England was also responsible for a large increase in the revenue. The total net income for 1918-19 is shown as £86,324,697 as compared with £80,066,350 for 1917-18 and £68,920,655 for 1916-17.

The expenditure has increased from £61,442,485 in 1916-17 to £90,145,106 in 1918-19. Nearly twenty million of this increase is taken up by Military Services. The Civil Services are costing something like an additional five millions. The largest increases here are shown under Education, which now costs over three millions and a half, and Political Charges which have increased by a million and a half.

The net interest payments on debt services other than those charged to railways and irrigation have jumped from £38,360 in 1916-17 to £4,297,668, but show a decrease from the figures of 1917-18.

THE NEW STAR.

The Astronomer-Royal reports that observations of the new star in Cygnus was obtained in mail week by Mr. Mitchell, of the Greenwich Observatory, through a brief break in the clouds. The star was then at magnitude 2.00, as compared with 2.8 on the previous night, and it therefore continues to increase in brightness. Mr. Denning reports that the magnitude of the star when discovered by him on the night of August 20 was 3.5, so that the brightness since its discovery has already increased very considerably.—"Morning Post."

SIX THOUSAND MORE BOY BABIES.

There were nearly 6,000 more boys than girls born in England and Wales during the June quarter of this year. The figures were: Boys, 127,258; girls, 121,407.

The proportion works out at eight more boys per 1,000 than girls in the same quarter for the past ten years.—"Daily Mail."

£20,000 GIFT TO OXFORD.

Lord Rothermere has paid over to Oxford University the sum of £20,000 for the establishment and endowment of a Professorship of American History.

The gift is in memory of Lord Rothermere's son, Captain the Hon. Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth, M.C., Irish Guards, formerly a commoner of Christ Church, who was killed in the war, and the professorship is to be named after him.

NEW ERA FOR EGYPT.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT DISCUSSED.

FUTURE OF THE SUDAN.

The information which we were able to publish in our later editions yesterday as to the fundamental points on which the Milner Mission and Zaghlul Pasha and his colleagues found themselves to be to a great extent in agreement, marks a turning point in the discussion of the Egyptian question, just as the eventual settlement which, it is hoped, will be made on that basis should mark an epoch in the history of Egypt, writes "The Times" in the mail week. Briefly these points are as follows:—

Recognition of Egyptian independence by Great Britain, who guarantees Egypt's integrity against outside aggression and will have on account of her privileged position access to Egyptian territory in case of war.

Great Britain to maintain a garrison in the Canal zone

Egypt to control her foreign policy and have the right to have her own diplomatic representatives abroad. No treaties to be made at variance with British policy, and in countries where no Egyptian representative is appointed Britain will represent Egypt.

The Capitulations to be abolished; the veto on legislation affecting foreigners will be vested in the High Commissioner.

There will be no more advisers in the different Ministriesfi A British official will be appointed to take over and carry out the operations of the Public Debt Commission, and another to look after legislation affecting foreigners.

Rights of present British officials to be safeguarded, those desiring to resign to be generously compensated. All British officials retained or appointed will be responsible to the Egyptian heads of their respective departments.

The final agreement, which will be negotiated between properly accredited representatives of the two Governments, will be submitted for confirmation to the British Parliament and the Egyptian National Assembly. It is highly probable that the latter will be asked to pass a new organic law embodying the new agreement and laying down the future constitution of the country.

It should be emphasized that the points summarized above are only an outline of the agreement which it is hoped will eventually be entered into, that many details will have to be left to be worked out in the course of the negotiations which will precede the signing of the Treaty of Alliance, and that the eventual undertaking of these negotiations will entirely depend on whether the colleagues of Zaghlul Pasha, who are about to proceed to Egypt, will be able to bring their adherents in that country to approve of the lines on which it is proposed that negotiations shall be conducted.

The Treaty of Alliance which, if entered into, will be drawn up between duly accredited representatives of the British and Egyptian Government will have to be submitted for approval to the Egyptian National Assembly. The latter, which in its present form of a Legislative Assembly came into existence in November, 1913, in virtue of the organic law promulgated in July, 1913, has not sat since its first session, as it was suspended during the whole period of the war.

The mandates of the delegates have in reality long ago expired, as he periodical elections by which a certain number of the delegates should have been re-elected every two years have not taken place, and it is highly probable that new elections will have to be held to enable the Legislative Assembly to deal with the Treaty of Alliance and pass the new organic law which the change in *regime* will render necessary.

THE CAPITULATIONS.

Even after it has been ratified by the National Assembly and by Parliament, the Treaty of Alliance cannot obviously come into force until the Capitulations are abolished.

The abolition of the Capitulations will free the hand of the Egyptian Government in regard to taxation, ordinary legislation, and the general administration of the country, but the interests of the foreign communities will be amply safe-guarded; first, by the power of veto in regard to legislation affecting foreigners which will vest in the High Commissioner or British Resident—the title by which the British representative will in future be designated is not yet decided—and, secondly, by the permanent constitution of the mixed tribunals, which under the scheme at present being elaborated and discussed with the Powers will take over the criminal, civil, and commercial jurisdiction of the Consular Courts and will deal with all cases in which foreigners are interested.

It will be noticed that there is no mention of the Sudan. The Egyptian Nationalists have claimed that the Sudan should be handed back to Egypt on the score that its possession is essential to that country owing to the fact that the Nile, on which Egypt depends for her water supply, flows through it. The omission of any reference to the Sudan is, after all, not so surprising, seeing that the conditions existing there are in every respect so totally different from those obtaining in Egypt. It would indeed be impossible, nay, highly undesirable, to apply to the former a constitutional regime holding good in the latter. In reality only in regard to the question of water is there any vital connexion between the two countries, and it will no doubt be found that when the Mission's report is presented, ample provision will have been made for safeguarding Egypt's water requirements.

In all probability, what may be called a Nile Conservancy Board, composed of representatives of the Egyptian and Sudan Irrigation Services, will be constituted for dealing with all water arrangements in which the two countries are interested.

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

It may be recalled that Zaghlul Pasha, who has taken a leading part in the conversations which have led to the elaboration of these fundamental points, has throughout been prominently identified with the political movement that has swept over Egypt during the past two years. Encouraged by the utterances of Allied statesmen on the question of the right of self-determination accruing to small nations, the Egyptian Nationalists, who had in the past limited their demands to self-Government and a larger share in the administration of their country, went to the extreme length of clamouring for complete independence and the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain.

Zaghlul Pasha headed this movement, and, as soon as the Armistice was declared, he and some of his friends called at the Residency in Cairo and in the name of the Egyptian people made formal demand for the abolition of the Protectorate and the recognition of Egypt's complete independence. Nothing of course came of this demand, and a few days later Zaghlul Pasha applied for permission to go to England to lay his case before the British nation. This application was curtly refused, and from that time ownward Zaghlul Pasha and his friends worked to stimulate interest abroad in the question and to create a national movement in Egypt.

Excitement grew in Egypt owing to the resignation of Rushdi Pasha's Cabinet on March 1, 1919, and as Zaghlul Pasha and his friends were considered by the military authorities to be responsible for the agitation they were given a severe warning. Their reply was to issue a protest which they circulated throughout the country. Zaghlul Pasha and three of his friends were thereupon arrested and deported to Malta.

This was the signal for the outbreak of the troubles which spread like wildfire over Egypt, and which had to be suppressed by force of arms. Shortly after his appointment as High Commissioner Lord Allenby recommended the release of the four Pashas, and on April 7 they were allowed to leave Malta. They proceeded to Paris, which Zaghlul made his headquarters and whence he directed the political campaign. He declined to returned to Cairo to meet the Milner Mission, but in response to an invitation from the latter after its return to England, he crossed over to London early in June.

MYSORE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 14.

The Mysore Government have now passed orders according to the Depressed Classes the privilege of sending a representative to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPALITY'S ABHORRENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

The Lucknow Municipal Board at its last meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing strong abhorrence at the murder of Mr. Willoughby and sympathy with the family of the deceased.

MAIL STEAMER DELTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The weather report states that the mail steamer Delta experienced stronger monsoon than usual in the Arabian sea.

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL AT MIRPURKHAS.

A new Government Training School for primary school teachers of the Thar Parkar District (Sind) was opened at Mirpurkhas on Monday the 30th August by Mr. W. Grieve, the Educational Inspector, Sind.

After the welcome songs sung by the students, Mr. K. S. Vakil, explained to the gentlemen present on the occasion for Government Scheme for the training of additional primary teachers under which this school at Mirpurkhas was opened. The intention was to open in all 25 such institutions, one in each district in the Presidency, and thus enable each district to provide its own needs in respect of trained teachers. Thirteen such District Training Schools had been opened since the inception of the scheme in January, 1919, and this, the Mirpurkhas one, was the fourteenth.

After outlining the scheme, Mr. Vakil requested Mr. Grieve to declare the Training School open. Mr. Grieve, in doing so, expressed satisfaction at the arrangements made for the school and congratulated Mirpurkhas on having this new institution supplied to it. In his remarks, he emphassied that the aim of education was not the passing of examinations and the attainment of degrees and diplomas but the formation of good character. He also directed the attention of the teachers of the Training school for training to the need of never overlooking the human factor in Education. In all measures taken for the maintenance of School Discipline, they should always bear in mind that students, no less than teachers, are after all human beings with human feelings and sympathies and required to be handled and guided accordingly.

NEW YORK LETTER.

MR. TILAK'S DEATH.

SYMPATHY WITH NON-COOPERATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

The news about the death of our great leader, the Lokmanya, Tilak, reached New York on August, 2. No mention was made of the cause of this sudden occurence, and all the Hindus in the city raised doubts as to the authenticity of the report, and deplored deeply that it should have occurred on the same day on which the whole Indian nation pledged itself to withdraw its co-operation from an unyielding Government. The "Young India" office, to clear all doubts, made inquiries at the office of the Associated Press, and the news was confirmed, the news having reached the press association through Reuter's, London.

The same day, August 2, had previously been arranged as the occasion for a meeting of the Hindu residents of New York city, who had planned to express, through a resolution, their support of the Non-Co-operation movement that was announced to have been launched on the previous day in India. At this meeting then, opportunity was also taken to express the grief of the Hindu community about the sudden loss of their leader. More than a hundred Hindus were present, the proceedings being conducted in Hindusthanee. A large number of workingmen were also present and participated in the discussion. Every speaker touched upon Mr. Tilak's career as marked throughout with an unparalleled devotion to the motherland, as loss to the country by his death leaves a gap that cannot be filled for generations. But his career of self sacrifice and political sagacity has been an example for a train of men around him and has inspired his countrymen for nearly a generation, with one single aim, to attain for the nation an unhindered independant life. While everyone present expressed deep sorrow over the sudden death of a great figure whose help and guidance were most needed at this moment, all were confident that the people of India, conscious of the gravity of the national crisis, would rise to the situation. The following telegram was cabled to the "Kesari" office;

"Indian mass meeting grieve demise Tilak when most needed. Countrymen should follow example and complete his work. offer sincere condolence to family?

The news of Mr Tilak's death was published all over the United States and Canada. However, the "Young India" office informed all of its branches in both countries, and mass meetings were held in Sann Francisco, Sacremento, Los Angles, Chicago, Detroit Vancouver, Canada, and other places. Several letters were received by "Young India" expressing grief and sorrow at the death of the great Indian. The Mahrattas of New York issued a circular letter to the Mahrati boys of the United States in which they suggested that all the Maharattas immediately organise a Tilak memorial fund Committee to collect funds for commemorating his work. The letter also suggests that since it was Mr. Tilak's desire to disseminate knowledge about India throughout the world the Indians in America should establish "Young India" centres in every large city of the world, these centres to be financed by the Mr. Tilak memorial fund committee of India, which will probably come into existence.

In conjunction with the activities of the Indians in New York city relative to the death of Lokmanya Tilak the Mahrattas in America sent the following telegram to the "Kesari."

"Mahrattas in America deeply grieve loss of greatest leader Tilak. Expect continuous vigorous movement follow for freedom of country."

NON-CO-OPERATION.

The movement of Non-Co-operation then came up for discussion at the meeting. Ut most keenness was expressed by speakers on the subject—that the situation in India was without doubt the most important development toward India's freedom. A resolution was adopted in support of the Non-Coperative movement, which reads in part:

Whereas the Indian people at large feel convinced that as a result of Allied treaty with Turkey the whole of the middle East, including Turkey, Peria, Egypt and Arabia, virtually lose their political and economic independence:

Whereas, such an enslavement of peoples to European Imperialism is a menace to all other Asiatic countries:

Whereas men money and martial of India are being utilised by the British Government to enslave these peoples: and

Whereas, as a protest against such injustice the people of India have decided upon a program of Non-Co-operation with the Government of India proposed to be inaugurated on August 1, 1920.

Be it resolved, therefore:

That this mass meeting of Indians assembled in New York City on August 2, 1920, extends its full support to the complete programme of the Non-Co-operation movement and urges the people of India to take necessary steps to step Indian men, money and materials from being utilised in fighting for British Imperialist schemes to enlslave Asiatic countries and Russia.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN U. S.

A serious situation with regard to Indian Labourers has developed within the past two weeks in the United States. The Immigration authorities of the United States have begun a campaign of the round-up of all Hindus who are residing in the country as labourers on the grounds that they are violating the Immigration law of 1917. The newspapers in this country report that about 2,000 Hindusthani labourers now living in the United States are to be arrested and sent back to their country. Thirty nine have already been arrested in South Bethlehelm, Penn, and have been taken to Ellis Island for deportation. Besides, it has been found out that a few others were also arrested and taken to India on British ships.

This report stirred the Indian people in the city of New York and their representatives got busy to help those who were arrested as well as to thoroughly investigate the deportation rumours. By their efforts, and with the assistance of the Labour Department in Washington one of the thirty-nine was released and nine were taken back to Pennsylvania. The rest—29—were obliged to leave the United States and on British ships, where they are to work their way across. A case has now been started in defense of the nine who have been taken to Pennsylvania. Lawyers are working here with Indian representatives of the deported men, in an effort to obtain, at least, a hearing and trial for the men. A detailed report of the proceedings will be sent to the Indian press for publication shortly.

TEXTILE MILL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of September 3rd is published a correspondence from a Textile Clerk narrating the failure to organise a union of the textile workers. I am not surprised at the failure of that attempt.

May I suggest that it would be much better if in the city of Bombay a definite attempt is made to organise a clerks' union which the textile mills clerks might join. I do not see any reason why clerks working in textile mills should form separate unions of their own. There is a tendency in this country at the moment to form unions on a very haphazard basis, and I am not surprised that the attempt of the textile clerks in one of the well known group of mills in the island of Bombay has been suppressed and dissolved.

It is very necessary that those who are interesting themselves in labour problems should recognise the fact that unions ought to be formed on a trade basis and in the case of clerks, clerks belonging to all offices ought to be in one union only.

I throw out this suggestion with the sincere hope that someone will form in the city of Bombay a clerks' union, for I believe that it will be one of the most important unions and will go a great way towards promoting the cause of labour in this country.

Also we must not make the mistake that some European countries have made, where workers have been organised to a very great extent, and the middle class people and professions have not been organised. In the struggle for life, this has gone against the middle classes in these other countries. Let us therefore begin to organise unions along all these different lines.—Yours, etc.

B. P. WADIA.

Advar, Madras, Sept. 13.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your issue of 13th instant from Mr. Induprasad S. Mehta, permit me to offer a few remarks regarding the affairs of the above Company.

I am a shareholder of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., and as such take a keen interest in its welfare. At the last general meeting of the shareholders an important point was raised by Mr. Nowroji Dumasia and a majority of the shareholders shared his views although certain interested persons tried to howl him down.

I may at once say that the Indians are deeply grateful to the Tatas for their gigantic enterprises in the various industries in India, and while giving them all credit for what they have done hitherto, it cannot be denied that the shareholders who invest large sums out of their savings on the blind trust in the name of Tatas are entitled to know what is being done and how their money is utilized. Some of the shareholders are poor widows, others are persons of moderate means but have invested their savings in Tata Cos., in the hopes of earning decent profits. It is therefore essential that the Directors should evince a greater paternal interest in the internal management of the concerns, take the shareholders into their confidence and assert their authority where needed. Economy in expenditure is the one important asset in the successful working of such big enterprises and this alone can perpetuate the good name of the builders of this great house. Mr. Dumasia raised an important point or two at the meeting and the Directors ought not to have fought shy of giving a straight reply. If the Estimates of 1918 on the greater extensions have exceeded surely the shareholders are entitled to have some explanation of their cause and had this explanation been embodied in the report and found satisfactory it would have prevented all grumblings on the part of the shareholders most of whom obtain their information, whether right or wrong, from wild rumours that are set afloat by designing mischief mongers. The Directors should understand that these are the days of democracy and the shareholders will not allow any arbitrariness on the part of these whom they select to represent them on the Board. To my mind Mr. Dumasia has done a distinct service not only to the majority of shareholders but to the Directors. Healthy criticism such as this should be welcomed as it will do any amount of good to the Company which is doing very satisfactory work, but what is more essential in future is that for the sake of maintaining the fair name and reputation of the originators of the Concerns the future reports should contain details of all heavy expenditure and losses due to causes beyond their control such as strikes, boods, etc., for the satisfaction of the shareholders who have as much right to know them as the Directors themselves. I trust the latter will learn a lesson from what took place at the last meeting and that the Company will be able to show better and more satisfactory results in future from the point of view of the shareholders. In this connection, I would commend to their notice the very useful and sensible suggestions made by another shareholders, Mr Sethna, at the last meeting.—Yours, etc.,

"A SHAREHOLDER."

Bombay, September 14.

A Calcutta message of September 14 says, an alarm of an invasion of the Tibet by the Chinese has disappeared. The Chinese troops collected in Sxechuan and Yunan are now busy fighting each other. Tibetans have thus got an advantage of opportunity to adjust the frontier and fortify it. (A. P.).

The "Englishman" says that the police in Assam have had an order passed amongst them to keep a strict watch on Labour forces. It is commonly supposed that two Bolshevist agents have gained access to Assam and hope to stir up trouble. (A. P.).

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	0—10—0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
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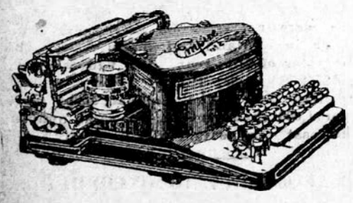
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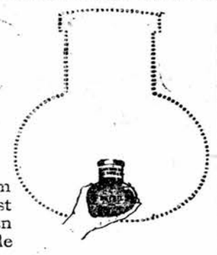

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MESOPOTAMIA.

PERSISTENT BLUNDERING.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

A military correspondent writes to the "Morning Post":—

Our action in Mesopotamia has been a hideous mistake from 1914 onwards—except for the brief interlude afforded by Maude's operations. There was never, from the first, good reason for penetrating into that difficult country, as our interests could have been adequately protected from near the head of the Persian Gulf. Lord Kitchener always predicted trouble, and so did others, but our "rulers" *would* run after will-o'-the-wisps. This, and the absence of any clearly-defined policy, led to Kut, where we paid the inevitable penalty for allowing military operations to develop without having any definite object in view; without making proper preparations to attain such object as there was; and without taking into account what the enemy might do to frustrate it. Later, Baghdad again lured on the amateurs, and having suffered a setback at Kut there was something, not much to be said for beating the Turks back through that town, but it would have been foolish in the extreme to have persisted in the advance, and this was not done till towards the end of the war, when the amateurs were allowed a freer hand in the East than they could obtain before, and off we went to Mosul, &c. We are now reaping the fruits of their erroneous policy.

WHAT OF THE I.G.S.?

The natives of the country care nothing for "mandates." They want to run their own country in their own way. To introduce *our* system of administration means the disturbance of many local vested interests which have been enjoyed for centuries past, and, as in all such cases, a necessary preliminary to our administration is the conquest of the country. Our rulers ought to have known this, and if they did not they ought to have been told it by those who knew, or ought to know, and whose duty it was to see that our troops were not put into impossible positions.

This brings in a second point—What is the Imperial General Staff doing? *It* is responsible for seeing that these things in their military aspect *do not happen*. It may have nothing to do with laying down policy, but once a policy is laid down, or started, which, sooner or later, may lead to military operations, its duty is to ensure that proper means are available for their successful conduct. In 1916 the line of communication, upon the efficiency of which *everything* depends, was, after much spade work, made very good. Now, it appears to be as bad as ever. It is no excuse to say the river is low. It is always low at this season, and was during Maude's successes. There are other ways of supplying the forces, given foresight, money, and preparation. One might have expected that after the costly experiences of 1915 at least *this* matter would have received attention.

IS THE CIVILIAN SUPREME?

Again, it is urged as an excuse that our troops are scattered about in small packets. But why are they so scattered? Why are they not equal to the demands now made upon them both in number and location, which could have been foreseen? Has the G.O.C. asked for more troops? Has he deprecated dissemination of his troops? Has he complained of an impoverished Line of Communication? And, most important of all, what are the instructions he has received from the Government? It would be interesting to know of them, if any exist. Or is the Civil Authority supreme? If so, what are the Civil instructions?

The present muddle is more inexcusable than that of 1915, for then we were at war, and there was some excuse for things going wrong, and for wrong things being done. But for a year or more we have been our own masters, and could have deferred taking action till we were prepared to take it.

In Mesopotamina, as in Ireland, there are but two thinigs to be done. Come away or conquer the country. Which is best depends upon available means.

LOYALTY TO THE CONGRESS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So far, the verdict of our Indian National Congress was always looked upon as mandatory and hence binding on Congressmen. To-day a different view seems to prevail. No sooner, Mr. Gandhi's Non-Co-operation Scheme was out, than there were criticisms levelled at it. Some of our leaders accepted its principle doubting its smooth working; some suggested that all methods for compelling Justice from the British Government should first be exhausted; and only a few were hostile to it considering it visionary in its nature and unworkable in practice. Hence it was that a special session was called for. Hot and exhaustive discussion dealing with the subject in all its aspects, still found a majority for Mr. Gandhi's programme among the people of this land. The Scheme was brought to the open Congress and there was a vast majority in favour. Now after considerable deliberation on this question, the Special Session of the Congress has adopted Mr. Gandhi's form of Non-Co-operation with the clear belief that the time is come for it and that there is no other method of compeling justice from unwilling hands excepting through the process of the Divine Law of Suffering. Those Nationalists who differed from Mr. Gandhi may still continue to differ, but it is their clear duty to submit to the decision of the Congress not because their views are unsound but because loyalty to the Congress demands an unquestionable obedience to its mandates. Thus Mr. C. Vijaya Raghavacharia has taken up the lead as a true and loyal Congressman and it is now for the Nationalist leaders who still persist in standing for Council elections to throw in their lot with him.—Yours, etc.,

"HOPE."

Bombay, September, 13.

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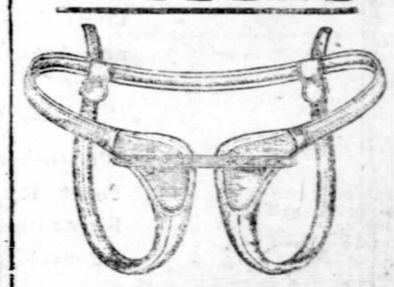

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